

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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MARCH, 1922

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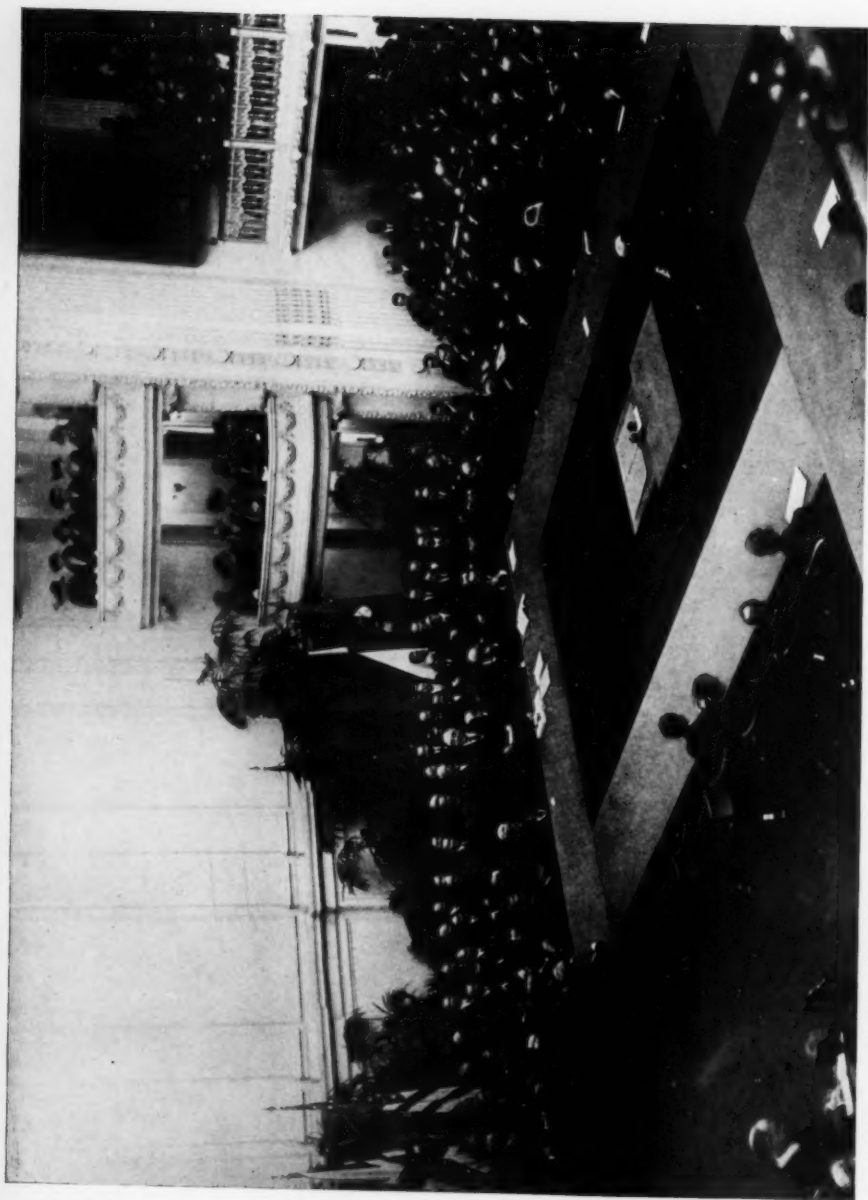
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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSING THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT AT ITS CLOSING SESSION IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, ON FEBRUARY 6, 1922

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WHOLE No. 355

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT



THE closing session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, like the first plenary meeting, was held in beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on Monday, February 6, 1922. It was both impressive and simple. The final business session had been held in the Hall on the Saturday previous, and the delegations had assembled for the ceremonies attending the signing of the treaties and the closing address by the President of the United States. The auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall was filled with high officials of this and other governments and the invited guests. In the boxes overlooking the stage were Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Madame Jusserand, Lady Geddes, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

The atmosphere was one of gratifica-

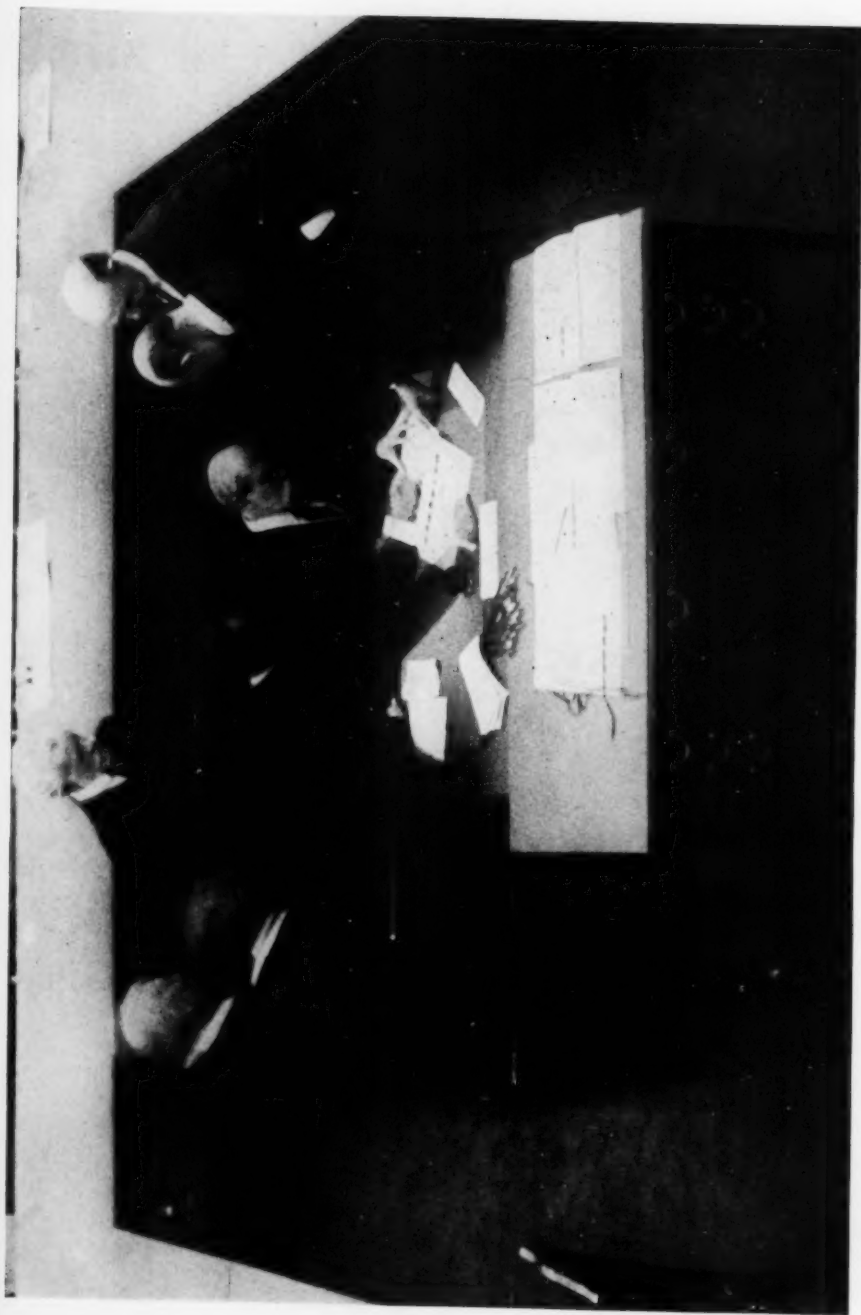
tion following great achievement and high hope for the future.

The central figures in the ceremonies were President Harding, who initiated the conference through his call to the nations, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, upon whose shoulders devolved the task of putting it through.

The Nine Powers assembled, through their accredited representatives, signed the treaties looking to the limitation of armament and to the eradication of war spots in the Far East. There was generous and appreciative applause for all the participants in the conference.

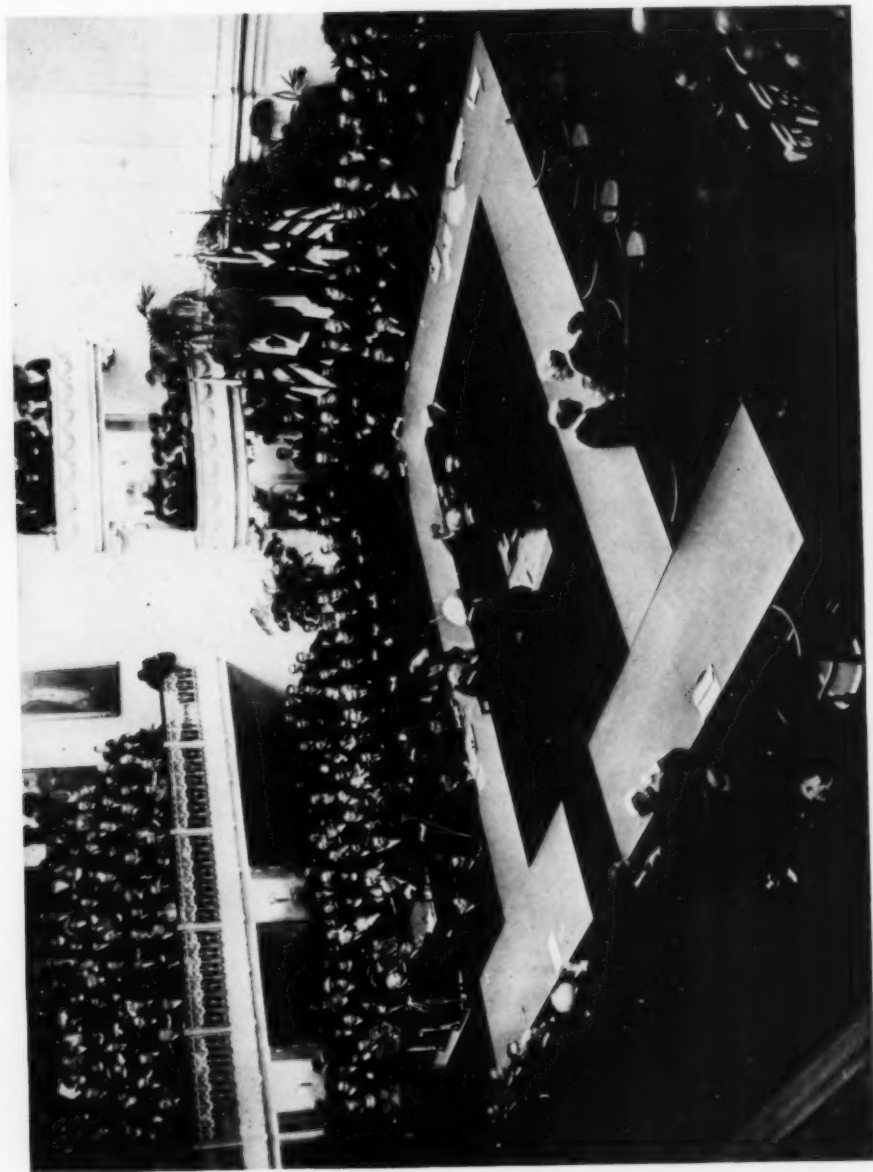
Amid applause Secretary Hughes announced that the Shantung treaty between Japan and China was signed Saturday.

"The treaties will now be signed", announced Secretary Hughes, and the American delegation filed around to the foot of the big green-topped table to the secretariat general's desk inside the inclosure and commenced signing.



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, SIGNING THE TREATIES, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. SENATOR LODGE, SENATOR UNDERWOOD AND MR. ELIHU ROOT ARE AWAITING THEIR TURN TO SIGN



THE BRITISH DELEGATION SIGNING THE TREATIES

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Secretary Hughes completed his signature at 10:12 o'clock.

The signing was in this order: The United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, China and Portugal.

The signing of the last of the documents was completed by the American delegation at 10:16 a.m.

To save time the red wax seals had been affixed previously and conference attachés standing at the elbows of the delegates pointed where each was to write his name.

Belgium was next, and Baron de Cartier, the only Belgian delegate, took his place as Elihu Root arose from the table. He had two treaties to sign—the general far eastern and the Chinese tariff.

The seven British delegates headed by Mr. Balfour signed next. They affixed signatures to all five of the documents. Mr. Balfour signed at 10:22 o'clock. There was prolonged applause as the British delegates marched around to the signing place.

At 10:32 o'clock the Chinese succeeded the British at the table and began signing. China is party only to the far eastern and tariff treaties and her three delegates finished signing them at 10:35.

Albert Sarraut and Jules Jusserand, the only two French delegates remaining in Washington, followed the Chinese and finished signing the treaties and the supplements where France is concerned at 10:38.

Senator Schanzer, Ambassador Ricci and Senator Albertini for Italy had four treaties but no supplements to sign. They completed at 10:42 a.m.

To the accompaniment of a roar of applause the three Japanese delegates filed around to the table. Baron Kato signed first, finishing at 10:44, Baron Shidehara and Vice Foreign Minister

Hannihara followed, each signing his name to all five documents.

President Harding arrived while the Japanese were signing, but waited in a cloak room for the ceremony to be completed.

Minister De Beaufort and Jonkheer Van Blokland, the two delegates of the Netherlands, finished signing at 10:49. Their government was party only to the two far eastern treaties.

Viscount d'Alte and Capt. Vasconcellos, the Portuguese delegates, also had but two treaties to sign, and they finished at 10:52½. That ended the signing.

President Harding then entered the auditorium. Upon his appearance the audience and delegates rose and applauded for half a minute, while the President bowed his appreciation. Without an introduction the President began his address. As he read slowly from his manuscript, he was frequently halted by bursts of applause.

The text of the President's address follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference:

Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the Capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

Today it is my greater privilege and an even greater pleasure to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worthwhile accomplishment.

It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced as to be able to address the conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our nation, our people; perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor,

will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

Stripped to the simplest fact what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or effronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread.

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation of how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impinging national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

And you have agreed, in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new conceits, or that the conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one; the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instances of the other.

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to coöperate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seed of future conflict, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown, no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified the conference. But the whole achievement has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens, and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe that there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

How simple it all has been. When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owes to the government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling, and world opinion directing.

No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relation-

Annex VII.

Les Plénipotentiaires Contractataires ont convenu que, dans le cas où les ratifications ou l'adhésion d'un des Contractataires ne parviendrait pas à temps, les Plénipotentiaires des autres Contractataires se réuniraient à Washington pour en décider.

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Annex IX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié par les Plénipotentiaires Contractataires, et les ratifications seront déposées à Washington.

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The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are authentic, shall be ratified by the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be deposited at Washington.

In both instances the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have signed this present Treaty.

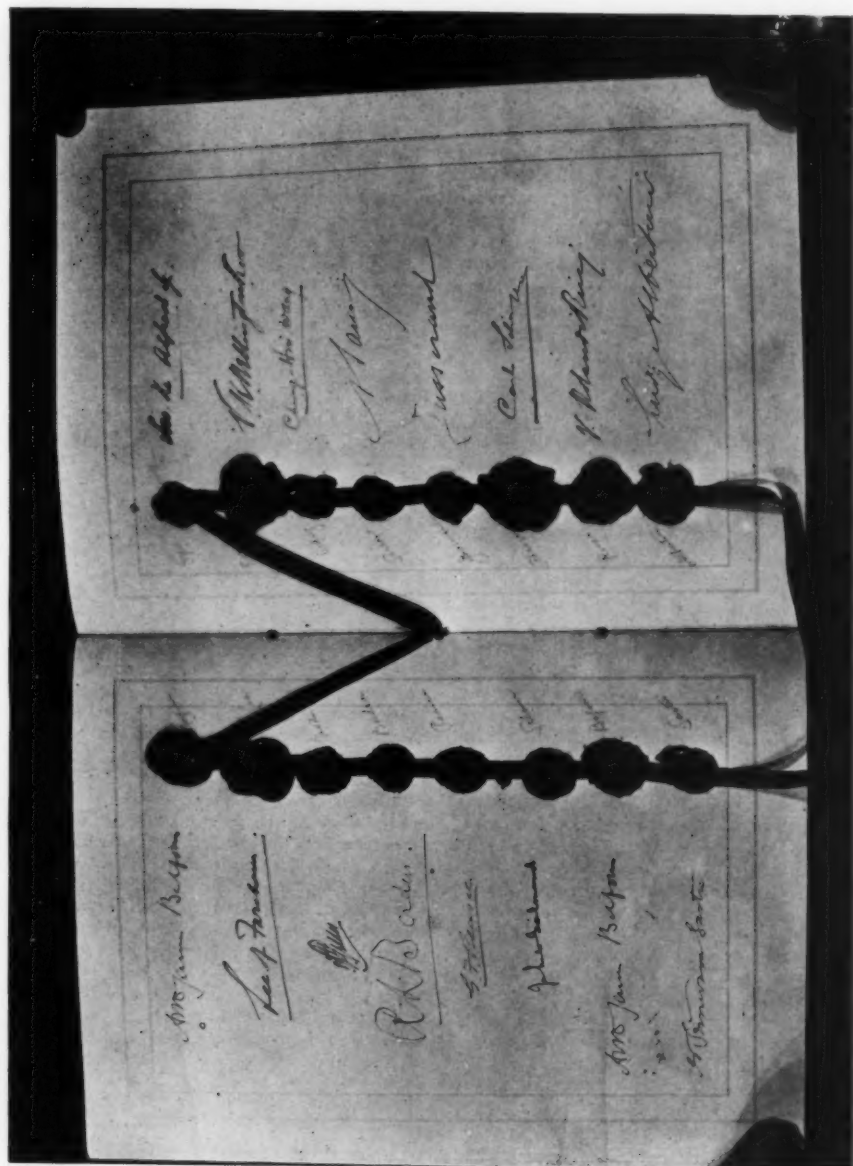
Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of August, 1901.

Henry Cabot Lodge

Queen Wilhelmina

Minister

Bas de part d



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SIGNATURES OF THE DELEGATES FROM ALL NINE POWERS AT THE WASHINGTON ARMS PARLEY AFFIXED TO THE NINE POWER TREATY DEALING WITH CHINA. THE SIGNATURES AFFIXED IN THE SAME ORDER ON THE OTHER TREATIES

ship among governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

Here have been established the contacts of reason, here have come the inevitable understandings of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not inflame. The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. View-points were exchanged, differences composed, and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconcilable are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

When you first met I told you of our America's thought to seek less of armament and none of war; that we sought nothing which is another's, and we were unafraid, but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction. Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted, and they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

Again, gentlemen of the conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States! To Belgium, to the British Empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to the Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling, which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of conciliation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

And I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgment to the American delegation—to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you, Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root; to all of you for your able and splendid and highly purposed

and untiring endeavors in behalf of our government and our people; and to our excellent advisory committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this republic.

It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world of sorrow not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but now to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

The conference covered a period of twelve weeks, opening on November 12, 1921, and bringing its work to a close on February 6, 1922. The negotiations brought about the following notable achievements: six completed treaties, two others agreed to in substance, fourteen resolutions, and ten separate or joint declarations of national policy.

The treaties, briefly outlined, are as follows:

1. The naval limitation treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy agree to scrap or convert sixty-eight capital ships, and so limit future construction that, after a ten-year building holiday, their first-line naval strength will remain at 525,000 tons, 525,000 tons, 315,000 tons, 175,000 tons and 175,000 tons, respectively. The respective tonnage of airplane carriers is limited to 135,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain, 81,000 tons for Japan and 60,000 tons each for France and Italy. Individual capital ships are to be no larger than 35,000 tons and carry no guns in excess of sixteen inches. Aircraft carriers are limited similarly to 27,000 tons and auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons, and neither can carry a gun larger than eight inches. A fortifications "status quo" is set up in the Pacific, under which the United States agrees not to further fortify the Philippines and Guam and Japan agrees to observe the same restriction in Formosa, the Bonins and the Pescadores.

2. The submarine and poison gas treaty, to which the same five powers are signatories. By its terms the powers agree as among themselves not to use submarines "as commerce destroyers," in all cases to observe the rules of visit and search, and to regard as a pirate



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RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR BALFOUR, LEADING BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE ARMS PARLEY, WHICH HAD ITS FINAL SESSION ON FEBRUARY 6, 1922, SIGNING FOR GREAT BRITAIN THE TREATIES WHICH ARE SYMBOLIC OF PROGRESS TOWARDS WORLD PEACE AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT FOR ALL NATIONS

any submarine commander who violates existing law. As among themselves, they outlaw use of poison gas altogether.

3. The four-power Pacific treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions in the Pacific, and to meet in consultation whenever those rights are threatened. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is automatically abrogated when the new treaty finally is ratified.

4. The general far eastern treaty, between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands, binding each of them to respect China's integrity; the open door policy is to be applied in detail, and every opportunity is to be given the Chinese people to develop a stable government. It is agreed that no treaty infringing these principles is to be concluded, that no contracts violating them are to be upheld, that discriminatory practices in the Chinese railways are to end, and that China's rights as a neutral are to be respected in future wars.

5. The Chinese tariff treaty, adhered to by the same nine nations, providing international machinery for an immediate revision of Chinese customs duties on a basis of 5 per cent., effective, and periodical revisions thereafter, together with changes which will permit imposition of surtaxes.

6. The Shantung treaty between Japan and China, by which Shantung is restored to Chinese control.

By one of the uncompleted treaties agreed to in substance during the conference Japan gives the United States the long-sought cable and wireless privileges of the Island of Yap, and by the other the five principal powers and the Netherlands allocate the former German-owned cables in the Pacific, so that one goes to the United States, one to Japan and one to the Netherlands.

Briefly, the fourteen resolutions given conference approval embody the following decisions:

Agreement for withdrawal of foreign post offices from China on January 1, 1923, provided China maintains an efficient postal service and continues in office the present foreign codirector general.

Establishment of an international commission to investigate the Chinese judicial system with a view to abolition of extraterritorial rights.

Authorization for a consultation between foreign diplomats and Chinese officials at Peking with a view to withdrawal of foreign troops from China.

Relinquishment to China of unauthorized

foreign radio stations on Chinese soil, with the stipulation that all plants are to be used for official messages only except in emergency.

Agreement to exchange full information among the nations regarding all international commitments that affect China.

Creation of a board of reference, to consider cases arising under the open door and railway provisions of the general far eastern treaty.

Convening of a special commission of the five powers to meet in the near future and consider rules to govern the use of new agencies of warfare. By a second resolution on the same subject it is declared that the commission shall not "review or report upon" the submarine and poison gas rules laid down in the treaty on that subject.

Recommendation that "better protection" be given the Chinese eastern railway. Another resolution attached, but not subscribed to by China, declared the Chinese government must be held responsible for its obligations regarding the road. Expression of hope that the Chinese railways may be developed toward a unified system under Chinese control.

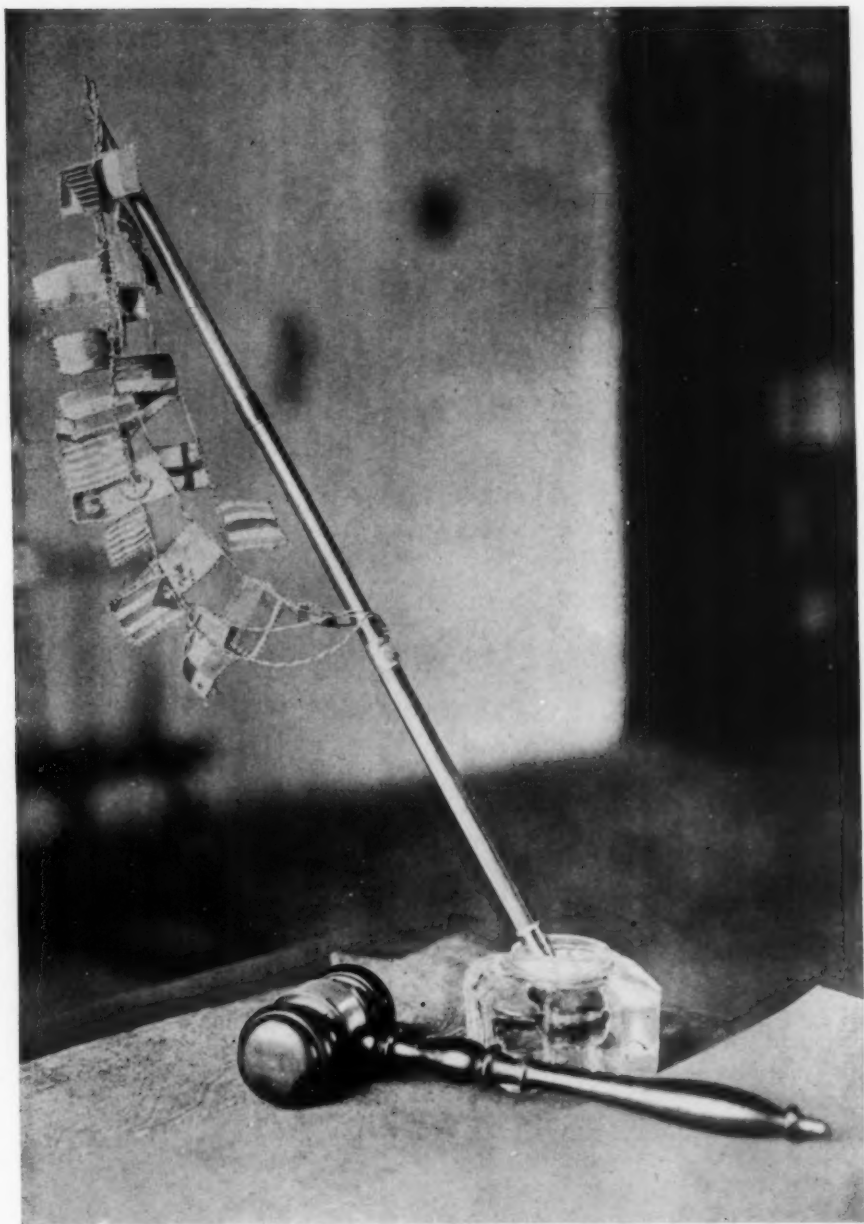
Request on the part of the other powers that China reduce her military forces.

Supplementary agreement to the naval limitation treaty, declaring the nations "in honor bound" not to dispose of ships which are listed for scrapping, before the treaty is ratified.

Supplementary agreement to the four-power Pacific treaty, excluding the islands of the Japanese homeland from the treaty provisions.

Of the "declarations" made by the various delegations and formally spread on the records of the conference, chief interest attached to those relating to Siberia and the "twenty-one demands." Regarding Siberia, Japan disavowed any territorial designs in Russia, and pledged herself to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as stable conditions warrant, while the United States reasserted its hope that the withdrawal would not be long delayed. The famous "group five" of the "twenty-one demands" was abandoned by Japan, along with other concessions relating to economic and political conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia. China filed a protest against the remaining portions of the "demands," and the United States reiterated its intention not to recognize any of them which might abridge American rights.

The British declaration of readiness to withdraw from the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei was not elaborated, but will be taken up in diplomatic exchanges between London and Peking. As a supplement to the far eastern treaty, China declared her intention not to alienate any additional portion of her territory.



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THE FLAGSTAFF PENHOLDER, GAVEL AND INKSTAND USED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

THE PENHOLDER WITH WHICH SECRETARY HUGHES SIGNED THE TREATY WAS PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND WILL BE PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. THE PENHOLDER, MADE OF NATIVE WOOD FROM 22 STATES AND TERRITORIES WAS DECORATED WITH MINIATURE FLAGS OF 22 NATIONS, INCLUDING THE NINE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE AND SEVERAL OF THE ALLIED POWERS IN THE WORLD WAR. THE WOOD WAS COLLECTED AND FASHIONED INTO A PENHOLDER ABOUT 14 INCHES LONG BY DAVID FAIRBANKS, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

and as a supplement to the tariff treaty she agreed to retain the present maritime customs system. In two supplements to the radio resolution, China declared she recognized no right to install foreign radio plants without her express consent, and the powers other than China declared that in future wireless disputes the open door policy must be applied.

After the fourth open session of the conference, held in Memorial Continental Hall on December 10, 1921, no plenary meetings occurred until February 2, 1922. The latter was followed by another held two days later, February 4th, at which an amazing amount of business was transacted, including the approval of two treaties relating to China. The business session was concluded by farewell addresses by the heads of each of the nine delegations participating.

In the opinion of the delegates the conference has brought about a new era in international negotiations. This idea was expressed by Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, when he said:

"No one would be justified in saying that this conference has not found the point of departure of a new era in international policy; that there has not been laid down the foundation of a new and more solid equilibrium of the world."

Reference was made by Senator Schanzer to the fact that the conference was unable to bring about any agreement for the limitation of land armies. He insisted that a limitation of land armament was of fundamental importance to the future prosperity of the world, and that there is urgent need of finding a satisfactory solution of this problem with the shortest possible delay.

Without using the name of the projected Genoa conference on the economic problems of Europe, the Italian chief expressed a hope that the United States

might yet participate in that conference.

M. Surraut, head of the French delegation, remarked.

"What is great and noble here is the example which has been set by the great countries here represented to other countries; and when these treaties are signed they will be an example to other countries to settle their differences and disputes amicably. We are entitled to hope that other nations will imitate what has been done here and that, on parallel lines to that followed by the League of Nations, Washington has here struck upon a path on which all nations will be able to enter for the greater happiness of the whole world."

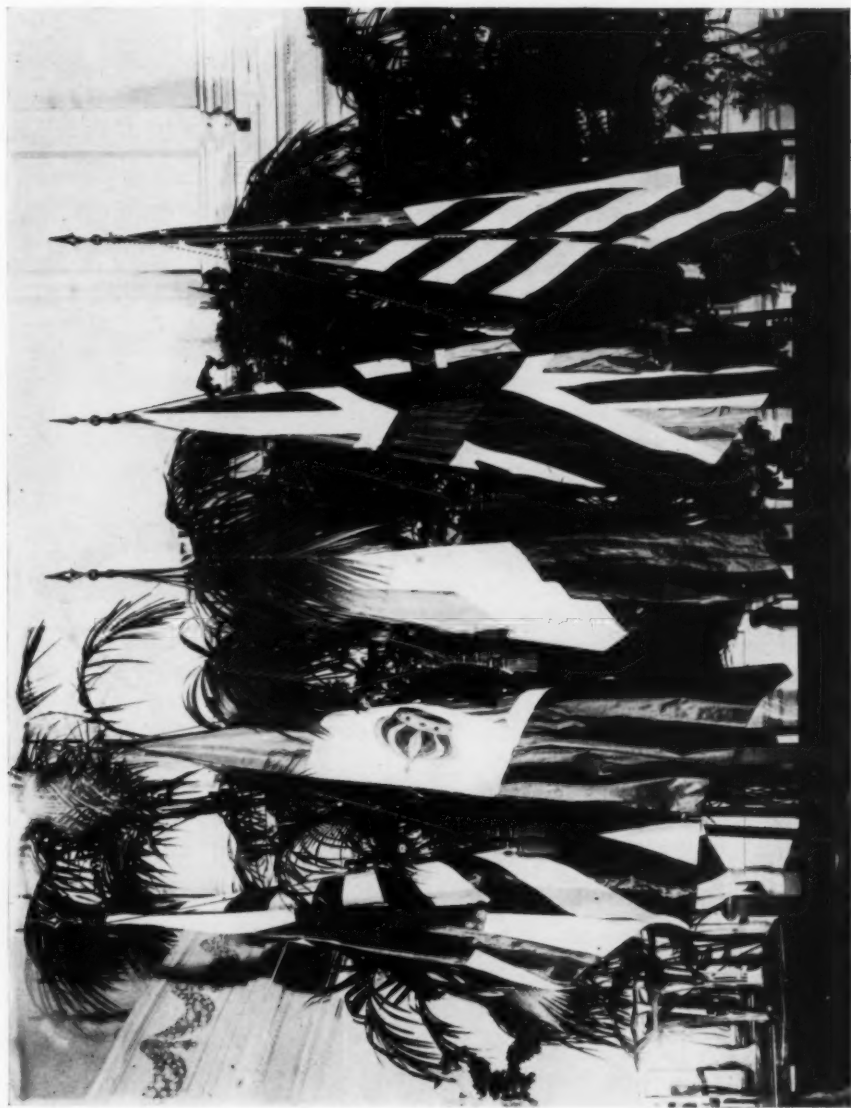
Minister Sze, head of the Chinese delegation, addressing the conference, said significantly:

"The Chinese delegation has implicit confidence in the principles adopted by this conference, which China will not fail to invoke to guard against any renewed claim to special interests in China on the part of any nation."

The powers in approving the Chinese treaty have pledged themselves to give China a square deal, and China plans to avail herself of the pledge. Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation, addressing the conference declaring that after the Washington conference there could be no misunderstanding regarding the principles adopted with regard to China.

"If any nation," he said, "hereafter deliberately separates itself from the collective action that we have taken in Washington in this year of grace, that nation will not be able to plead ignorance, it will not be able to discuss private arrangements which it may have made with this or that Chinese government."

Speaking for Japan, Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, declared that



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OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Japan believed it had made to China every possible concession "compatible with a sense of reason, fairness and honor" at the Washington conference.

"Japan does not regret it," he added. "She rejoices in the thought that the sacrifice which she has made, will not be in vain in the greater cause of international friendship and good will."

Baron Shidehara insisted that Japan has special interests in China, interests due to the fact that Japan must depend upon China for her raw materials and for a market in which to sell her products. He said, however, that Japan had no claim or pretension of any kind prejudicial to China or to any other foreign nation.

In summing up the work of the conference before adjournment, Secretary Hughes said that the measure of success was due to two things:

"In the first place," he said, "we had a definite and limited aim. We have not occupied ourselves in endeavoring to elucidate the obvious, but rather we have set ourselves determinedly to the removal of causes of controversy and to the reduction of armament so far as that was possible of attainment. We have been successful because we have not contented ourselves with the expression of pious hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves to the realization of the hopes which for a generation have been entertained."

In conclusion Secretary Hughes voiced his gratification at the work performed by the secretariat general of the conference, Mr. John Garrett, and the advisory

committee to the American delegation, headed by former Senator Sutherland of Utah.

"And now our grateful thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution," continued Secretary Hughes, "particularly to Mrs. Minor, the President General, and Mrs. Hanger, the Organizing Secretary General, for permitting us to meet in this commodious building where we are the guests of this important patriotic organization.

"This building has many memories, but I trust in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy which they desire to see supreme has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples, in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition a generous coöperation expressive not of the sinister ambitions of despotic governments but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is in that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want—justice, peace, and security."

Note—A full account of the first four plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, with many illustrations appeared in the January, 1922, *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*. Copies can be purchased by sending orders with remittance to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.—EDITOR.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



Since we are nearing the time for another Continental Congress my thoughts naturally turn to matters connected with it, which I want to stress once more. Among these are our Society's reports of its work. March first is the date set for the closing of the year covered by the reports of State and Chapter work which are rendered by State Regents to our Congress and by the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

It is also the approximate date of closing of the year covered by the reports of our National Chairmen. Material for these reports comes necessarily from the Chapters. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of these reports as the sole official record of our Society's splendid work. Their completeness depends entirely upon a faithful response from the Chapters to the calls for a full report to their State Regents and State Chairmen.

Let us have a wonderful record this year to present to our own Congress, to the United States Congress, and to the public at large.

The duty of coming to the Congress and faithfully attending every session is another point that I wish to stress again at this time. Chapter Regents and delegates should not come to Congress as if it were a personal pleasure trip, involving no responsibility. They are sent to attend to their Chapter's interests.

This Society is a "democracy in a republic;" it is a system of self-government through representation "in Congress assembled." Every member has a voice in its affairs through the representatives chosen by them at their Chapter meetings. These representatives or their duly elected alternates have the solemn duty of *representing* their Chapters; if they are off sightseeing or attending social functions instead of sitting in their seats in Congress, they are not being faithful to the trust reposed in them. "Public office is a public trust," yet too often the vacant seats in our Congress testify to the stronger appeal of the sights of Washington, and under such circumstances Chapters cannot complain if they do not like the measures which are passed in the absence of their delegates. Nor can they complain if they do not send representatives to speak for them. Let Chapters remember that they *are* the National Society: they are responsible for the laws that govern them, for the measures that affect them,

and for the national work undertaken by the Society. Yet some Chapters imagine that the National Society is some great arbitrary power separate and far-distant, imposing rules and regulations upon them. Nothing could be further from the truth. The voice of the Chapters assembled in Congress is the governing voice of the Society. Likewise, it is the voice of the Chapters at their State Conferences, which governs the State organization. Many State Conferences are held in March. I want to urge upon Chapters the necessity of attending them for their own sakes. If they do not do so, they lose all the inspiration to be derived from working together for a common cause, and that cause, our country. Yet there are Chapters, I regret to say, which rarely, if ever, attend their State Conferences. Just as individual members remain uninformed and uninterested if they do not attend Chapter meetings, so Chapters remain uninformed and uninterested in the wider scope of our patriotic work if they do not attend their State Conferences. And they lose the biggest inspiration of all if they do not attend the Continental Congresses.

Herein is a double loss: the Chapters miss the incentive to patriotic work that results from big and inspiring gatherings; and the Society as a whole loses the influence and valuable coöperation of the Chapters.

The high aims of our Society are winning an ever-increasing recognition, not only from our own Government and public but from the Governments and public of other countries. The meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in Memorial Continental Hall; the selection of our Society by the Society of French Women in New York as the most representative Society of American Women to accept from the women of France the gift of the Statue of Jeanne d'Arc recently unveiled in Washington; the request from the Treasury Department for the privilege of holding a business meeting of the officials of the Government Departments in our Hall; all this, and much more indicates the growing prestige of our Society in public estimation. It is indicative of the power and influence that we wield.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS OF D.A.R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



ARTICLES previously published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have referred to the initial steps taken by the National Society, leading to the acquisition of land and the beginning of the Administration Building now in course of erection, and the December issue gave an account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone. Since that date further progress has been made in the construction work and the building is under roof and about sixty per cent. completed.

The exterior view of the new building, with other illustrations, have appeared in the MAGAZINE and the floor plans are now presented, showing the relative arrangement of the new building and Memorial Continental Hall.

The new building is placed about 75 feet west of the Hall, has a frontage of 110 feet, with a depth of 100, and was planned as a business building to serve the special working needs of the Society, with no attempt to make a show building, the exterior being reserved and dignified in design, well executed in white limestone, in harmony with but properly subordinated to Memorial Continental Hall. There are no elaborate entrance features on the street fronts to invite sight-seeing visitors, but main entrances

are provided on the east side, facing the Hall, accessible from the two streets and from the Hall by the covered corridors, and there are also four outside entrances to the basement story.

The space enclosed by the walls of the two buildings and the covered corridors will be arranged as a garden, with foot-paths, grass-plots and flowers, and perhaps with a memorial fountain in the centre.

The corridor on the north side extends down into a deep cellar, well lighted and ventilated through windows in the base of the corridor, providing space for the heating apparatus and mechanical plant, as well as an enlargement of the coal storage space, increasing the capacity of the coal bunkers from 60 to 300 tons.

The feature of the first floor is the central rotunda for the membership files and card catalogues, surrounded by wide corridors, readily accessible to the several office rooms, and well lighted by the skylight in the central light court of the second story.

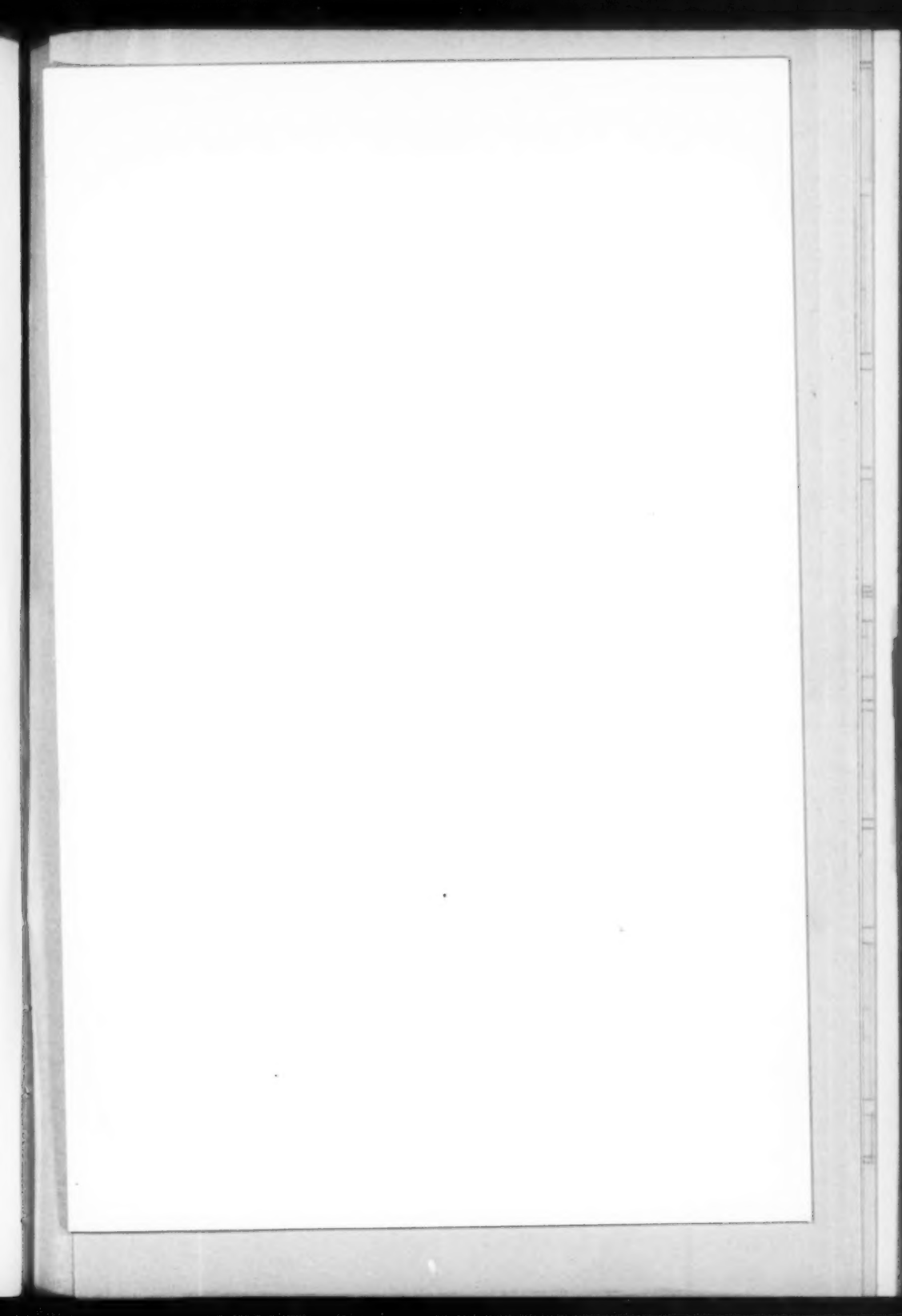
The working departments of the Society, the clerical force, the executive manager, and the business offices of the National Officers, with the exception of the Curator General and the Librarian General, are located on the first floor as noted on the plans, all in outside rooms, well lighted and ventilated, and separated



D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SHOWING PART OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IN BACKGROUND

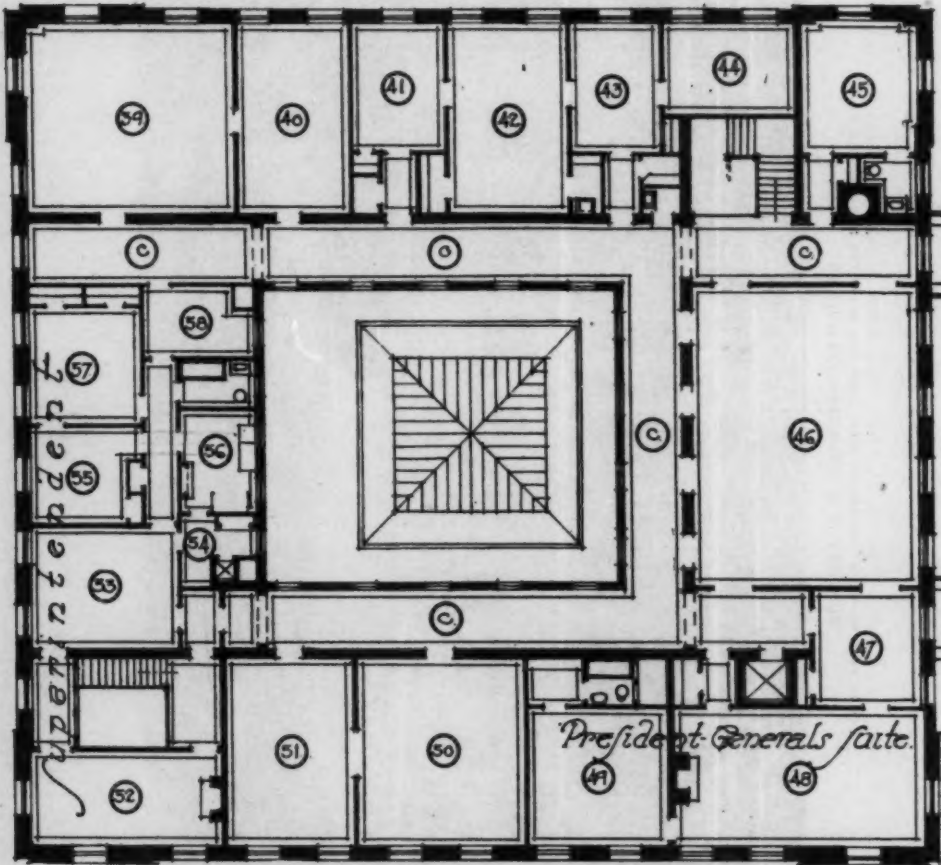


VIEW OF D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
LOOKING FROM MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. THIS VIEW SHOWS THE ROOF CONSTRUCTION



• KEY • TO • ROOMS •

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 39. Children of the American Revolution. | 44. Editor. | 49. Bed Room. | 54. Pantry. |
| 40. Committee Room. | 45. Rest Room. | 50. Committee Room. | 55. Bed Room. |
| 41. Smithsonian Reports. | 46. Auditorium. | 51. Committee Room. | 56. Kitchen. |
| 42. Certificate Clerk. | 47. Secretary. | 52. Living Room. | 57. Bed Room. |
| 43. Magazine. | 48. Reception Room. | 53. Dining Room. | 58. Office. |
| | C. Corridor. | | |



• Plan • of • Second • Floor •

ROOMS

Connecticut
Library Commission
Smithsonian Institution

Assurance General
Jit

Storage Building

Storage Building

Storage Building

Storage Building

Storage Building

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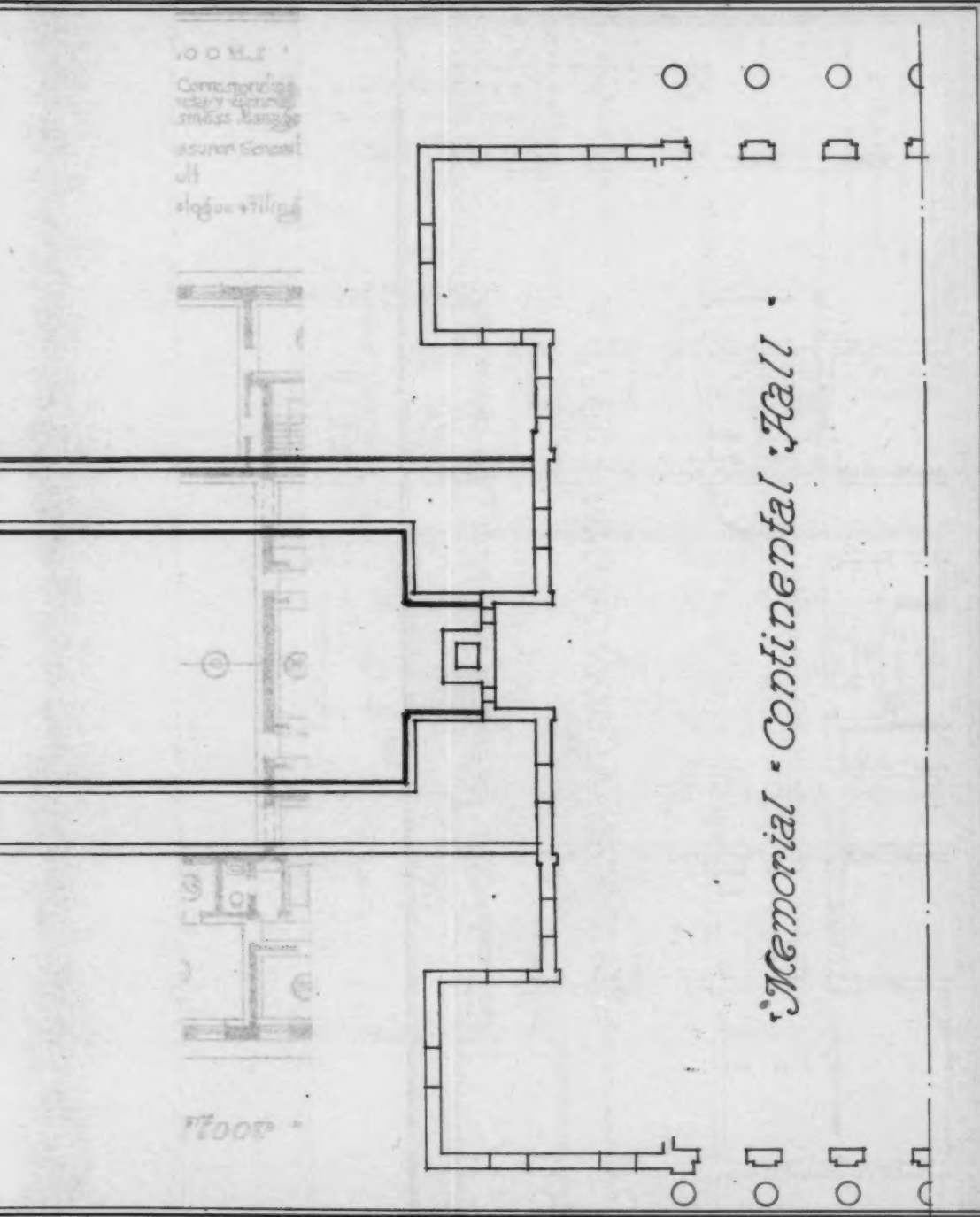
Storage Building

Storage Building

Storage Building

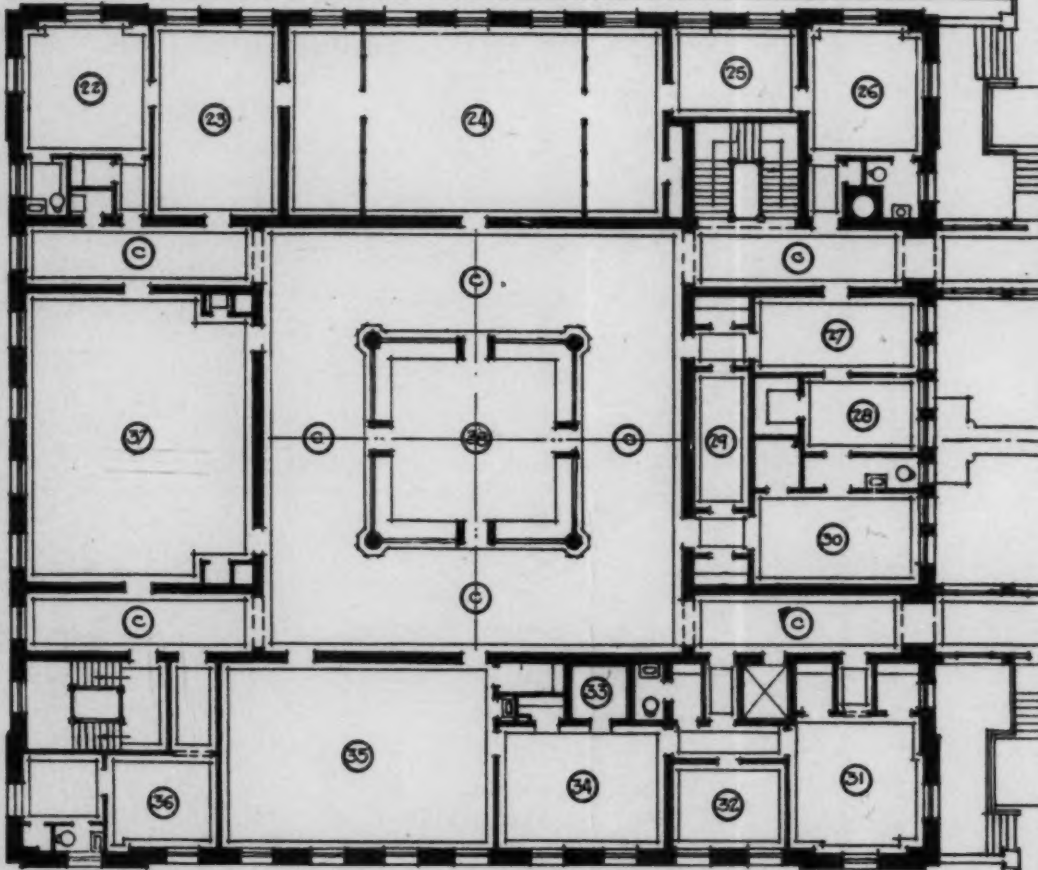
Floor

Memorial - Continental Hall

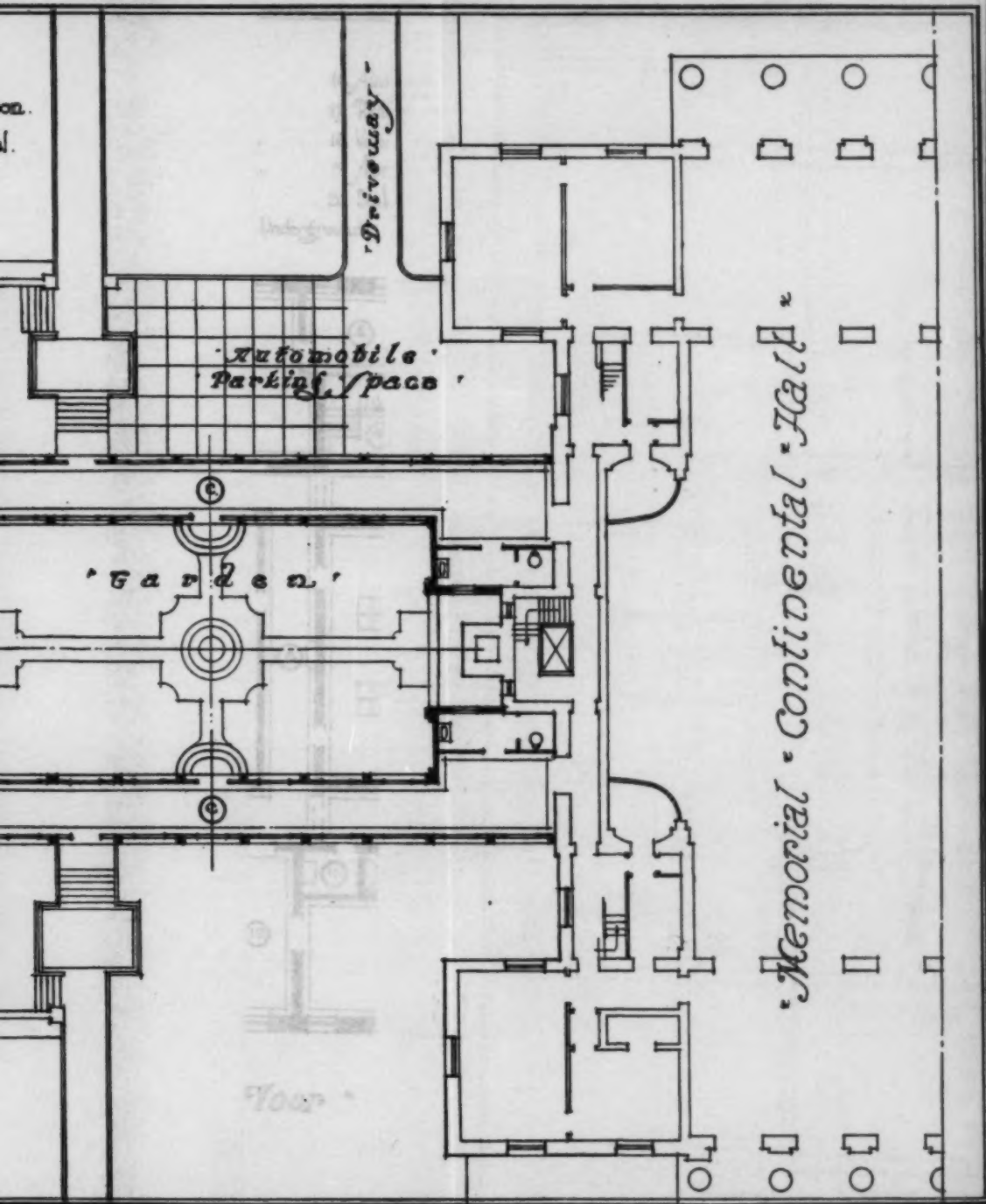


* KEY * TO * ROOMS *

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 22. Registrar General | 26. Historian-General | 30. Corresponding Secretary-General | 34. Book-keepers |
| 23. Ancestor Room. | 27. Recording Secretary-General | 31. Business Manager | 35. Work & Record Room. |
| 24. Record Room. | 28. Private Office. | 32. Treasurer-General. | 36. Organizing Secretary-General. |
| 25. Historian-General's Clerk. | 29. Stock Room. | 33. Vault | 37. Work Room. |
| | C. Corridor. | 38. Catalogue & Filing Room. | |



* Plan * of * First * Floor *



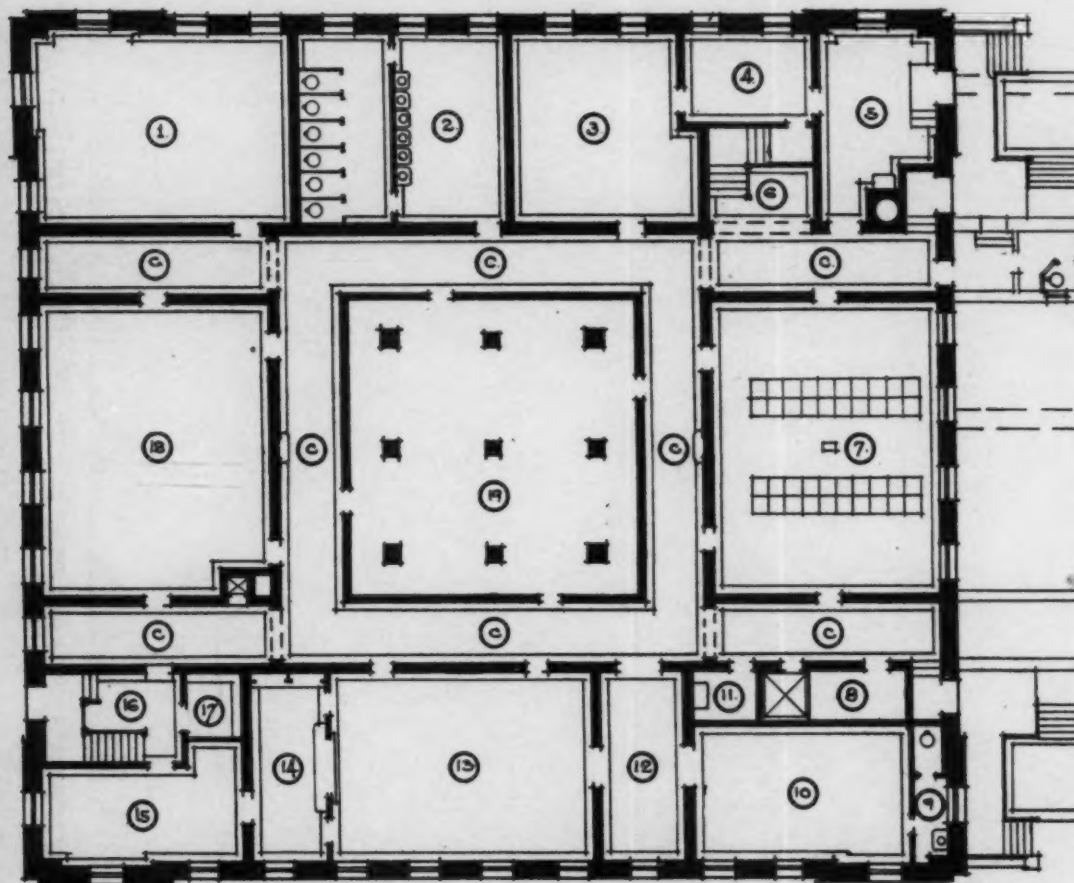
• KEY • TO • ROOMS •

1. Unassigned.
2. Toilet Room.
3. Store Room.
4. Office.
5. Receiving Room.

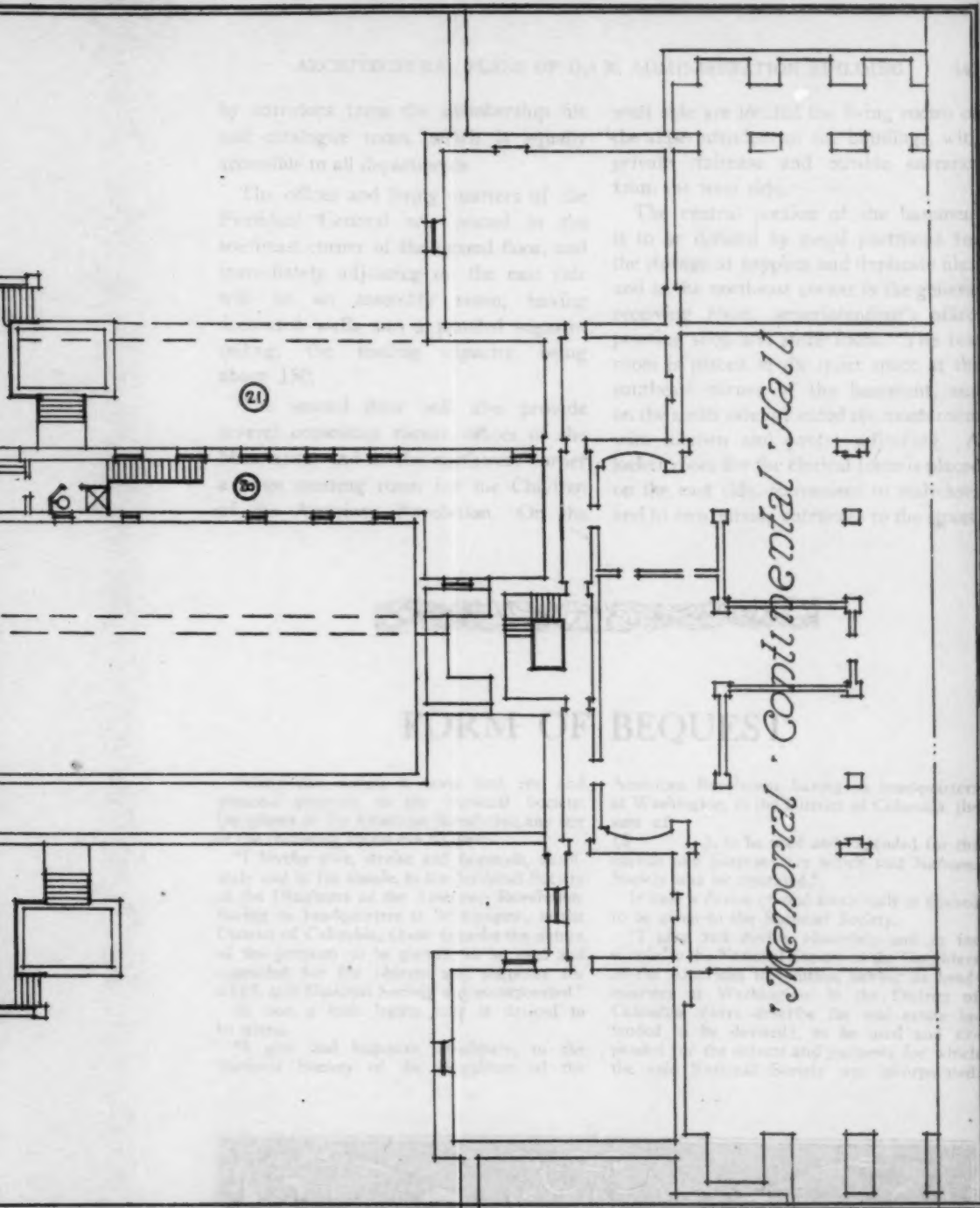
6. Fair Hall.
7. Locker Room.
8. Elevator Room.
9. Toilet.
10. Rest Room.
C. Corridor.

11. Cgret.
12. Hall.
13. Lunch Room.
14. Serving Room.
15. Kitchen.
21. Doiler Room Underground.

16. Fair Hall.
17. Pantry.
18. Unassigned.
19. Store Room.
20. Doiler Room Upper.



• Plan of Basement Floor •



by corridors from the membership file and catalogue room, which is equally accessible to all departments.

The offices and living quarters of the President General are located in the southeast corner of the second floor, and immediately adjoining on the east side will be an assembly room, having decorated walls and a paneled segment ceiling, the seating capacity being about 150.

The second floor will also provide several committee rooms, offices of the *MAGAZINE*, and at the northwest corner a large meeting room for the Children of the American Revolution. On the

west side are located the living rooms of the superintendent of the buildings, with private staircase and outside entrance from the west side.

The central portion of the basement is to be divided by metal partitions for the storage of supplies and duplicate files, and at the northeast corner is the general receiving room, superintendent's office, printing shop and store room. The rest room is placed in the quiet space at the southeast corner of the basement, and on the south side is located the lunch room with kitchen and pantry adjoining. A locker room for the clerical force is placed on the east side, convenient to staircases and to two outside entrances to the street.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

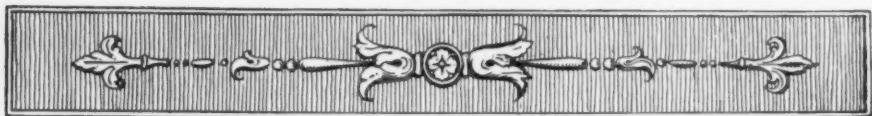
American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."





AMERICAN ILLITERACY: A NATIONAL MENACE

By Paul V. Collins



WO years ago, General Pershing testified before a Congressional Committee that one-fourth of the men drafted for the World War were found to be unable to read and write English.

Drafted men were between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years. The United States Census of 1920, whose analytical reports have begun to appear, declares that, of our entire population, over ten years of age, only six per cent. are illiterate.

The question arises: If only six per cent. of all over ten years of age could not read and write English, how was it possible to find in the army twenty-five per cent. of the men, over eighteen years old, to be illiterate? There must be confused figures either in the army records or in those of the census; or else there must be a fearful death rate of educated children between the ages of ten and eighteen, leaving not a survival of the fittest, but rather of the most ignorant.

The Census Bureau fortifies its findings of six per cent. in 1920 by comparison with the previous decennial censuses: For 1910, 7.7; for 1900, 10.7; for 1890, 13.3, and for 1880, 17 per cent. Education, it will be seen, has made some progress in the last forty years, yet there stands the army with its charge that 25 per cent. of American full-grown men are illiterate—and what applies to men,

unquestionably is true of women.

There is nothing drier than statistics—nor more likely to overturn misconceptions. In this instance, not only do the figures become interesting in their discrepancy, but startling in showing that, in either case, the balance of power lies with the illiterate. In states where there exists a literacy test for the right of franchise, the danger is reduced, but not eliminated, for the menace lies less in the power of the ballot than in that of distorted public sentiment, with its prejudices, class jealousies and susceptibility to demagogic misleadership and mobocracy. The fear of the franchise is the excuse in some regions for open opposition to educating the colored population, yet gross ignorance is far more dangerous in a republic than under an autocracy.

The army's declaration that one-fourth of America's population is illiterate—unable to read and write English—is not only a blow to our national pride, but a warning of national danger, especially acute in these times when the very foundations of civilization are being rocked. The optimist and incredulous turn to the soothing figures of the census and ignore the disclosures of the army. But which figures are dependable?

In the census there were 80,000 enumerators gathering data; they made no examinations of the actual ability of

citizens to read and write English, but, in the complicated questionnaire, accepted whatever answers were given to the question: "Can you read and write English?" Naturally, the pride of the citizen impelled him to give the most self-complimentary answer possible, and, aside from actual falsification, the tendency to claim literacy extended to all who could merely write their own names and read some set phrase or sentence, even though, for practical purposes, general reading was impossible.

The army figures, on the contrary, were based on actual, practical test, devised by psychologists of the United States Research Council. Every company of recruits was reviewed by the examiners. All men who claimed that they could read and write were ordered to step three paces forward. These were given the "Alpha Test," all others were given the "Beta Test." "Alpha" and "Beta" are the Greek letters, "A" and "B"; and, to a layman, there appears no reason why the names of the examinations should be "all Greek" to anybody.

The "Alpha Test" consisted in a list of printed questions which were to be answered within fifty minutes by simply checking the correct printed answers. Also the candidate was required to write a short letter to a relative or friend, as a test of his writing. Those who failed in this simple printed and written examination were added to those who had acknowledged that they could not take the printed test, and the total number that thus were unable to prove their literacy amounted to 24.9 per cent.

The "Beta Test" was made by pictures and pantomime, without printing, and those who were not alert enough to take the "Beta Test" were given individual examination intended to locate their degree of mental capacity, upon

a scale of "years of mental age," equivalent to the ages of children. Without entering into a discussion of the value of the psychological "mental age" test, let me state that all below the mental development of "twelve-year-old children" are feeble-minded, and that the average mental age of the drafted soldier was fourteen and of officers eighteen years. The story is told by a learned doctor connected with the Bureau of Standards, that a world-famous scientist took the psychological test anonymously, and was rated "feeble-minded." However, this is a digression, and must not be confused with the very practical and common-sense examinations of literacy made in the army.

The army and census agree in comparison of various states. Those reported by the census as having a high proportion of illiterates are generally found also by the army with a high percentage of illiteracy; but in all cases, the army percentage is enormously beyond that of the census.

The most illiterate communities are where negroes and foreign-born are numerous. The negroes bring up the percentage in the South, and the foreign-born in some Northern localities. Yet that is not invariably the case as to the foreign-born, as, for example, Minnesota, whose population is one-third either Scandinavian foreign-born or children of foreign-born parentage, shows the best record, under the army test—only 14.2 per cent. unable to pass the Alpha test.

By the census, Louisiana shows the greatest illiteracy, but the army grades South Carolina with more illiterates than Louisiana—49.5 per cent. This high percentage led to a check test of a South Carolina company of white soldiers, encamped in New York, which proved that not 49.5 per cent. but 61.6 per cent.

of white South Carolinians could not read and write, hence the original figures for the whole state were conservative. While South Carolina boasts that it has been improving conditions, in recent years, a school superintendent informs the present writer that in his district they are appropriating support for the white and colored schools at the time-honored ratio of \$16 for the whites to one dollar for the colored schools, though the colored population is the most numerous. It is the policy to limit the franchise of the colored voter, by restraining his educational advantages, for "this is a white man's country."

The censuses of the last four or five decades show a general and marked improvement as to literacy throughout the country, but in view of the fact that the total annual expenditures of the United States, in support of educational institutions of all grades, from the elementary to the university, amounts to less than one billion dollars, and that in half a century our entire educational efforts have cost only a sum equal to our loans to Europe for the World War, the fact stands glaringly that America is not a nation appreciative of education, as it has vainly imagined itself to be. We boast of our free public schools as setting the laudable example to a benighted world!

We spend for joy rides, pleasure resorts and races, annually, three times as much as for all educational facilities. Our face powder and ice cream cost as much as the maintenance of all our schools and colleges; tobacco is more costly than our education, and chewing gum is a bigger financial problem than the training of teachers in our normal schools.

To give a child a full course through the grades and high school costs only \$360, yet the average child, even of the literates, goes no farther than the fifth

grade, at a public cost for his schooling ranging from \$7.89 a year if in Mississippi, to \$47.89 a year in California, or \$59.61 in Montana—an average cost per year throughout the country of \$36.62.

In pioneer days, illiteracy was no disgrace, the ability to read and write was rather an exception for those reared in the wilds, far from schools, and it is found that the productive efficiency, in those days, was quite in correspondence with the general literacy. During the period from the discovery of America to 1860, the average annual productivity per man, measured in dollars, was \$514, while since 1860, with the public schools and compulsory education laws, even though imperfectly enforced, the production, per capita, has averaged \$1318 per annum. While this may be a sordid measure of the value of education, it is easily grasped by the "practical man."

Compare to-day's earning power of individuals, uneducated and educated: The uneducated laborer (in normal times) earns about \$500 a year, in forty years of his natural expectancy of activity, that amounts to \$20,000 gross earnings. The educated man averages at least \$1000 a year, or in forty years, \$40,000—an excess of \$20,000 over the earnings of the unlearned. That \$20,000 excess represents the value of his schooling, and to produce it required twelve years, of 180 days—a total of 2160 days. Dividing the \$20,000 by the number of days' schooling that it cost, we find that each day in school earned for the pupil a value of \$9.02. When the boy leaves school to go to work, he must count his loss at \$9.02 per day, less what he earns as an apprentice or common laborer.

The illiterate or partially educated, have evaded the benefit of the \$360 total public cost of literacy—the twelve or

thirteen years of schooling—and have paid the penalty of at least \$20,000 loss of earning capacity in their generation. With thirty million producers, one-fourth of whom are illiterate, and half the rest only half-schooled, the national loss of efficiency in production is astounding. The 7,500,000 of totally illiterate alone losing \$20,000 each, in their lifetime, amounts to a national loss of production of one hundred and fifty billion dollars for each generation of forty years' activity—\$3,750,000,000 a year. Ample educational facilities, with rigidly enforced compulsory education laws, would save all that.

A careful analysis of the 8000 names in *Who's Who*—the book of successful men—discloses that the child with no schooling has only one chance in 150,000 of ever performing distinguished service. Out of 33,000,000 workers, with a common school education, 808 won a place in *Who's Who*, while out of 2,000,000 with high school training, 1245 are included, and out of 1,000,000 college graduates, 5768 won that degree of success.

"Knowledge is power"; Ignorance is the greatest national disease and menace—and a quarter of our population is stricken with the epidemic.



MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hungarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants*. In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished, quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For *text-book use*, or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, *viz*:

Single copies..... 20 cents each
In lots of 25 or more..... 15 cents each
In lots of 100 or more..... 12 cents each
In lots of 1000 or more..... 10 cents each
This to apply to all languages.

Orders with *money* should be sent to the *Treasurer General*, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Orders for *free* books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the *Corresponding Secretary General*.

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.

BURKHALTER FAMILY OF GEORGIA PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt



HE name of Burkhalter is prolific in the State of Georgia where the family has been established since the earliest days of the Colonial era. They came with a group of German Protestants of whom Smith's, *"Georgia and Her People"* says: "No people have been more noted for industry, probity, and intelligence," and that while the Pilgrim Fathers, smaller in numbers than these Salzburghurs, have a high place in American history, this colony of refugees has been neglected by historians.

The family of Burkhalter was established in Georgia by five brothers—Michel, Peter, Joshua, Abraham, and John—all of whom are said to have come from Alsace-Lorraine, where their family had sought refuge from religious persecution in Austria and Germany. Members of their sect were scattered as refugees in the Swiss and French Alps, Holland and England, and to alleviate their sufferings, General Oglethorpe offered them asylum in the Colony of Georgia.

Negotiations were entered into and resulted in forty-two families, numbering in all seventy-eight souls, setting out for Rotterdam, where they embarked December 2, 1773, on a ship chartered for the purpose of transporting them to Dover, where they were to be received by the Trustees and forwarded to Georgia. On the eighth of January, 1734, having taken the oath of loyalty to the British Crown, they set sail on the ship Purisburg for Savannah where, after a tempestuous voyage, they arrived in March and were welcomed by General Oglethorpe. The

Burkhalters must have come on this ship as these historical facts coincide with the tradition that they came by way of Holland and on the second ship of colonists brought to Savannah. The Salzburghurs ("famed for their solid worth") made their first settlement four miles below the present town of Springfield, in Effingham County, and called it Ebenezer. Their number was soon increased by the arrival of more of their co-religionists with whom they dispersed



MISSSES RUTH AND ESTHER SHORT, GREAT-GREAT-GRAND DAUGHTERS OF JOHN BURKHALTER, UNVEILING THE MARKER OVER HIS GRAVE WHICH WAS ERRECTED BY THE LANAHASSIE CHAPTER OF GEORGIA

to form new settlements, particularly at Frederica.

Michel Burkhalter, one of the five brothers already mentioned, was born in the year 1725, and the record of his death in an old family Bible, yet in existence, shows that he died in 1828 at the patriarchal age of one hundred and three years. He was a landholder, having received a grant of five hundred acres and made a purchase of a thousand; cultivating these plantations with his slaves. At one time he was settled in Frederica and was one of the malcontents signing a declaration, addressed to the Trustees, regarding the unprosperous condition of the colony and asking for

relief to combat the unsatisfactory agricultural conditions. He also located in South Carolina thinking it a good centre for trading with the Indians, and it was while living there that his son John was born. John will be spoken of further on in this sketch.

Michel Burkhalter was a man of conse-

quence in his community, and in the Minutes of the Journal of the Trustees of Georgia, at their meeting held at Queen's Square, Westminster, August 17, 1745, "Mr. Burkhalter is named with the Rev. Mr. Bolzius, who came with the Salzburghurs and played an important

rôle in establishing them in Georgia. The Minutes show that these two gentlemen were selected by the Trustees to be the ones consulted regarding the disposition in settling seventy-three Germans—"about to be sent to the Colony." The minister was to have charge of those to locate at Ebenezer; and Mr. Burkhalter of those for the Township of Vernonburg and adjacent



JOHN LAWSON BURKHALTER

villages. It is in the vicinity of Vernonburg (near Savannah) that there exists a settlement called Burkhalter and a road by the same name, derived from this member of the family.

In 1760 Michel appears as one of those possessing Headrights in Christ Church Parish. When the American Revolution

came on, he gave his services and was at the Siege of Augusta, and wounded in the Battle of Kettle Creek.

He married in 1750, Martha Newsome, whose father was also a patriot in the Revolution and belonged to the Newsome family from Yorkshire, England. Martha was a woman of ability and a proper helpmeet for her husband. She, too, held Headrights in Christ Church Parish under date of 1752, and received a grant of land in Warren County in 1762. Being a woman of means, she contributed her time and money to the cause of independence; opening her home, which was near Kettle Creek, to wounded soldiers whom she nursed back to health.

It appears that Michel Burkhalter was twice married, as indicated in his will, but which, unfortunately, does not mention the name of his other wife. This will is dated January 7, 1762, and is now in the State Archives at the Capitol in Atlanta. It is written in the German lan-

guage and he expresses himself in the quaint manner of a by-gone day in disposing of his household goods, lands and negroes.

Michel Burkhalter and his wife Martha Newsome had several children, among whom was John, born at Edgefield, South

Carolina, in 1763. He was a versatile man, of great determination, and of whom it is said "God never made another one like him." He was of heroic size, six feet-two inches in height, and weighed nearly four hundred pounds.

It is related that when he was thirteen his father was brought home wounded from the Battle of Kettle Creek, and while his

mother's attention was centred on caring for the wounded, he was able to slip away from home unobserved on his father's horse and reached the American forces in time to participate in the same Battle. He was captured by the British, but being only a child, was not closely guarded. Observing where the enemy kept his



EVELYN CATHERINE SCOTT, WIFE OF JOHN LAWSON BURKHALTER

horse, he bided his time, in the night crawled on his stomach until reaching the animal, he flung himself upon its back, and galloping off with the speed of Paul Revere. He never stopped until he reached his father's home and amazed the household with the story of his thrilling adventure. Down to the present day his descendants never ride their father's knee to "Banberry Cross" but always ride to and from "Kettle Creek" to the story of little John Burkhalter.

Following that experience, John Burkhalter served continuously in the militia until the close of the war, and afterwards received Revolutionary land grants in Washington County.

He settled in what is now Marion County, and having the idea that the county-seat should be located in the centre of the county, he determined to move the town of Tasewell to Buena Vista. This he accomplished in one night, "moving it between sundown and sunrise before an injunction could be served!" He laid the new town, reserving sites for a church and schoolhouse. He was literally the community guardian, and when a school teacher was lacking, he taught; when the preacher was absent, he preached; if the weather was cold, he hauled wood for use in the school and church. He was also Post-master and Judge of the City Court in addition to which he was proprietor of a store and saw mill, and owned a large plantation and many slaves. He was a member of the Whig party and a personal friend of Henry Clay. A Georgia historian says that he was one of the first settlers of Marion County, having bought most of the County from the Indians, and from his "loins have sprung a host of descendants, including the Chief Magistrate of Texas, Governor O. B. Colquitt."

John Burkhalter died in 1845, aged ninety-eight years. His grave is located on a plantation some few miles from Buena Vista and has been marked by the Lanahassee Chapter of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, and was unveiled by his great-great-granddaughters, Misses Ruth and Esther Short.

In 1792 he married in South Carolina, Sarah Harden, widow Loyless, daughter of Martin Hardin, II, who was in charge of supplies in Virginia during the Revolution, and Captain of the 3rd Virginia Militia in Colonial times.

John Burkhalter and Sarah Harden had a son, David Newsome Burkhalter, born 1803, who like his father was a dominant figure. He was among the first settlers of Pea Ridge, moving there in 1845. "He was a Methodist preacher, a large property owner, and a man of wide influence in public affairs. He was the first to represent the County of Marion in the State Legislature. It was long before any railroad penetrated this section and he usually made the trip to Milledgeville (then the Capital) behind two fine mules. While a resident of Tasewell, he built a church for the Methodists, and a courthouse, but changing his residence to Pea Ridge (Buena Vista), he moved the church, too."

He married Ann Eliza Short, granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Short, who served in the Revolution, and whose wife was Dorothy Jones, daughter of Peter Jones, of Petersburg, Virginia. This last named was a grandson of Abraham Wood, one of the four major generals commanding the military establishments in Virginia in 1646. Major Peter Jones was the son of Abraham Jones, who soon after 1680 was in command of Elizabeth

City and James City, Virginia. His father was Reverend Richard Jones, of Welsh extraction, who married Lady Jeffries, of the Manor of Ley, and settled in Devonshire, England.

The other Burkhalter brothers, who came from Alsace-Lorraine, also served in the Revolution. Peter (born 1731, died 1803) was captain commanding a company of Whitehall militia in 1775. He married Marie Steckle. Abraham was a captain in the South Carolina militia in the Revolution. John was born 1713 and died aged ninety-nine years and six months in 1812. He received large grants of land in Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1784, for his Revolutionary services, and was one of the Grand Jurors empanelled for the first Superior Court held in Bulloch County in 1797.

This John Burkhalter married Sarah M., and in his will, dated 1773, recorded at Washington, Georgia, is named his sons: Michel, John, Joshua, Jacob, Jeremiah, Isaac, and his daughters, Mary and Barborough. To them he bequeathed all his movable estate, consisting of negroes, cows, horses, hogs, and household effects."

Jacob Burkhalter, his son, also served in the Revolution under General Clarke. He was the student of the family and a man of literary tastes. He made his home in Warrenton, Warren County, Georgia, where he built the first Colonial house in that County, the columns of the porch being the square type used in that day. It was here that General Lafayette on his last visit to America, spent two weeks being nursed back to health from a severe cold. The Burkhalters treasure an heirloom, a glass mug which was General Lafayette's gift to Jacob Burkhalter.

His son was John Lawson Burkhalter (born 1805), whose portrait is shown

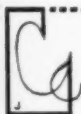
here, reproduced from an old daguerreotype. He was a man of six feet one and a half inches in height and weighed three hundred pounds. He was conspicuous for the elegance of his dress, and "always wore a broadcloth suit, white vest, and carried a gold-headed cane." He owned many slaves and acres of land. He married Evelyn Catherine Scott, granddaughter of Hugh Reese, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier, who received a grant of land in Columbia County, Georgia.

The Burkhalter men are characterized by their great height and strong and sturdy build, and have given their services in every war of this country; seven of them serving in the Revolution. Their Spartan wives and mothers gave this country, for the recent war against Germany, seventeen male descendants of the original Michel and John Burkhalter. The women have come forward with enthusiasm also in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of them, Mrs. John Franklin Little, of Washington, D. C. (descended from both Michel and John above), was recently instrumental in organizing a Chapter at Warrenton, Georgia, and through her successful efforts at research has enabled many of the Burkhalter descendants to become members of this organization.

Among the Burkhalter heirlooms which are to be presented to the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., are: a miniature framed in pearls; a pocketbook clasp brought from Alsace-Lorraine, made of gold exquisitely chased in a design of fruits; a brown lustre vase; a tiny vinagrette; a ladies' quaint cap of real lace; an embroidered wallet and its contents of old papers; a Bible; and a set of china.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



VII. THE WOMAN MOVEMENT

1. GENERAL.—An idea of the woman movement in its earlier stages may be gained from the citations from Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family* given in the last Program, especially vol. ii, ch. 5; for its later stages see vol. iii, ch. 5 and 6. Some facts may be gleaned from the articles on women in Bliss' *Cyclopedia of Social Reform* and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, but these emphasize the industrial and legal sides. Belle Squire, *Woman Movement in America*, ch. iv, gives a brief sketch, as does H. T. Peck, *Twenty Years of the Republic*, 744-749, for the later period.

2. COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS.—The woman movement begins at a period when the young Republic was stirred by a desire for social equality which embodied itself in various undertakings of a communistic nature. McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, vol. v, ch. 43, gives an idea of the feeling of this period. A more extended account, if desired, may be found in Charles Nordhoff's *Communitic Societies in the United States*, and a picture of a typical attempt in Louisa M. Alcott's story *Transcendental Wild Oats*.

3. TWO PIONEERS.—The efforts of Frances Wright D'Arusment (generally known as "Fanny Wright") are discussed in McMaster, vol. v, pp. 97-108. A sketch of her life is given in the *International Encyclopedia* and a much fuller one in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mrs. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, ch. vii and xxiv, gives the impressions of a rather conservative woman. The part taken by Margaret Fuller (Ossoli) may be learned from the articles in the *International and Britannica*, and in more detail from her life by T. W. Higginson in the *American Men of Letters* series. Other biographies are by Julia Ward Howe and (the latest) by Katharine S. Anthony.

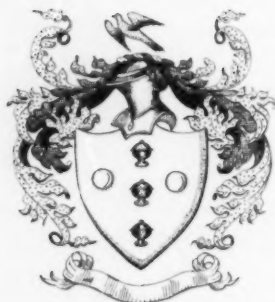
4. MARRIED WOMEN.—An early feature of the movement was the attempt to place the property relations of husband and wife on a fairer basis. Some idea of the legal position

of the wife may be gained from the article *Husband and Wife* in Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*. The arguments advanced in the New York constitutional convention, a typical case, are given by McMaster, vol. vii, p. 185. Judge Robert Grant's *Law and the Family* presents readably some phases of the problem.

5. EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—The steady increase of the educational opportunities open to women is described in E. G. Dexter's *History of Education in the United States*, ch. xxi, and in the article *Women, Higher Education of*, in Paul Monroe's *Cyclopedia of Education*, vol. v, pp. 803-810. The *Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education* (especially that for 1903, vol. i, pp. 1047-1078) give current statistics and some history. Its consequences, actual and possible, are suggested in Miss McCracken's *Women of America*, ch. vi and x, and Earl Barnes' *Woman in Modern Society*, ch. iii and iv.

6. WOMEN'S CLUBS.—For the growth and effects of women's clubs see the article in the *International Encyclopedia* and McCracken, *Women of America*, ch. v. The most detailed work on the subject is that by Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June), *History of the Women's Club Movement in America*; see especially pp. 1-35. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has published its own *History* (see pp. 3-34). The *Chatauquan* for June, 1910, has a popular account of the subject, and in the *Annals of the American Association of Political and Social Science*, vol. xxviii, No. 2 (1906), is a more scientific discussion.

7. CHARACTERIZATIONS.—For recent estimates of woman's position see H. Addington Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America*, ch. vii, or Ida Tarbell's *Business of Being a Woman*. T. W. Higginson's *Common Sense About Women* was published in 1881 and "Max O'Rell's" *Jonathan and His Continent* (ch. xi, xii) nearly a decade later. The latter work gives a Frenchman's impression; other foreign views are to be found in Lord Bryce's *American Commonwealth* (ch. cxii) and Munsterberg's *The Americans* (ch. xxii), while Scott Nearing's *Woman and Social Progress* is most interesting for its predictions of the future.



Naylor

NAYLOR

Among the famous "Robin Hood's merry men" of Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, is "Little John" (so called for his stature) John Nailer. This was between 1185-1200 at the time of the Norman sovereigns. The Naylor home was in Yorkshire.

James Naylor, 1617-1660, joined the Parliamentary Army 1642 and was Quartermaster in Lambert's Horse. In 1651 he became a Quaker and preached in the North. For his utterances he was imprisoned for a short time but was released and went to London in 1655. There he was again arrested and accused of blasphemy, sentenced to be pilloried in the New Palace Yard, London, his tongue to be pierced with hot iron and his forehead branded with "B" and himself to be whipped through the City of Bristol.

He was released for a short time, when he published pamphlets, distinguished for depth of thought and beauty of expression.

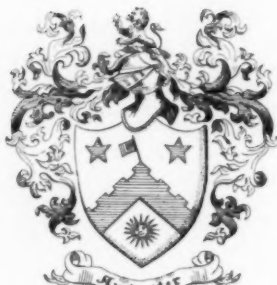
On the morning named for the carrying out of his punishment, Robert Rich, an influential friend, stood at the door of Parliament and besought each member to grant him relief from the sentence. This was refused. But the people, by one consent, stood bareheaded during the execution of his sentence, which he bore with much patience. He died from the effects before he could reach his home in Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The American branch of this family settled in Middletown, Bucks County, Pa., one son moving to Kentucky, and another, John, moving to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1758, where he became a member of the "Gunpowder Meeting."

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Ewing

EWING

Domesday census shows Ewen in Suffolk Co., Euings in Wiltshire, near the Welsh Co., Euens in Suffolkshire and Ewens in Herfordshire, which seems to prove that they were Anglo-Saxon, but the name existed among the Celts before the coming of the Angles or Saxons.

Several of the Ancient "Kings of Scots" bore the name of Ewen and one of them was a distinguished leader of his race, in the wars against the Romans.

In the sixteenth century, the Ewings acquired land in County Dumbarton, an ancient possession of the Earls of Lennox, they also possessed estates in County Argyll.

The Ewings are of Scottish extraction and were long settled in the West of Scotland, but the branches which came to America were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were Presbyterians and left their seat, which was on the River Forth, near Stirling Castle, in the vicinity of Loch Lomond, on account of religious persecution. They finally settled at or near Coleraine, County Londonderry of Ulster, North of Ireland.

In the Battle of Boyne, 1690, Fenlay Ewing espoused the cause of William of Orange, and was rewarded for his valor in battle by being presented with a silver-handled sword.

During the reign of George I, some of the Ewings embarked for America in the ship *Eagle Wing* and their descendants have spread through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, intermarrying with the Breckenridge, Cabell, Blaine, Field, Green, Mills and other prominent families whose members have held high civil and military offices.

TABLET PRESENTED TO U. S. BATTLESHIP "MARYLAND"

By Carrie B. Gault

State Chairman, Magazine Committee



HE Daughters of the American Revolution of Maryland on October 10, 1921, presented a bronze tablet inscribed with the American's Creed to the United States Battleship *Maryland*.

The trip down Chesapeake Bay on board the *Porpoise* to the battleship, anchored about eight miles from Annapolis, Md., was thoroughly enjoyed by several hundred members of the National Society. They were welcomed on the *Maryland* by Captain Preston, U. S. Navy, and his staff, and conducted to the starboard side of the battleship near the stern where the speaker's stand had been erected close to the tablet.

As part of the elaborate ceremonies a Maryland State flag was presented to the battleship by Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, State Chaplain of Maryland, who spoke as follows:

It is with a great deal of pleasure I accept the honor of presenting to the battleship the flag of our noble State of Maryland. The Maryland flag is unique in design, and well known in history. Though not adopted officially until 1904, it was the flag of the proprietary government before American Independence was dreamed of. It represents the escutcheon of the paternal Coat-of-Arms of Lord Baltimore.

The Resolution of Adoption stated that the flag should be one which from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland.

The Resolution then provided that the first and fourth quarters consist of six vertical bars, alternately gold and black, with a diagonal band on which the colors are reversed. The

second and third quarters consist of a quartered field of red and white charged with a Greek Cross, its arms terminating in the trefoils, with the colors transposed, red being in the white ground and white on the red, as on the escutcheon of the present great seal of Maryland.

The flag should always fly from the staff with the black stripes on the diagonal band of the first quarter at the top.

It was this flag which was thrown to the breeze in 1634 when the Pilgrims landed at St. Mary's and founded their city. It flew at the mastheads of the two armed vessels, under command of Captain Cornwallis, sent by Governor Calvert to defend the rights of his Colony against Claiborne.

The flag stands, as it has stood from the landing of the Colony at St. Mary's, for religious toleration and freedom. The Toleration Act of 1649 introduced no new principle nor policy into the Government of the Colony. Maryland took the lead in religious freedom, and was the first community in modern times in which the civil was effectually separated from the ecclesiastical. Not only does this do high honor to the founders of Maryland, but it is of deep importance in the history of the world.

The flag was flung to the breeze in the cause of Independence, when the gallant sons of Maryland marched and fought with the mighty men from the Colonies. To the troops under this flag was given great applause as they with others checked the British at North Point and Fort McHenry.

In every war from the inception of the Nation, the troops of our State have won glory and success under the folds of this flag, which has stood for justice and right for more than three hundred years.

In accepting the Maryland flag Captain Preston declared it would always be a source of pride to the men of the battleship and would encourage patriotism and acts of bravery. He then spoke of the

meaning of the "bits of bunting" and how each Nation cherishes its flag. The Maryland flag was unfurled by Miss Mary Addison Page, daughter of William

man of the committee in charge of arrangements.

While the sailors and marines stood at attention, Mr. Page recited the



C. J. L. Limerick Co., Baltimore, Md.

TABLET PRESENTED TO THE U. S. BATTLESHIP *MARYLAND*, BY
MARYLAND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Tyler Page, author of the "American's Creed"; after which the bronze tablet was unveiled by little Miss Hildegard Denmead, granddaughter of the State Regent, and Woodward Leakin Welsh, son of Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, chair-

American's Creed. In presenting the tablet to the battleship, Mrs. Denmead, State Regent of Maryland, stated:

Standing here on the deck of this battleship, the latest and best of its kind in modern perfection and efficiency, my heart, as a native

Marylander, swells with pride and pleasure that she bears the name of our beautiful and beloved State, Maryland, the "land of sanctuary."

I may say our beloved State is, in a way, the mother of the navy of the United States. One year before the United States, by virtue of the Declaration of Independence, became a constellation in the galaxy of nations and while the people of the Colonies were preparing for the great struggle for Independence, Maryland fitted out and embarked two ships of what afterwards became the nucleus of the navy of the United States of America.

service of their Country, waxed valiant in fight and carried the Star Spangled Banner on to victory.

To-day I am presenting to you, in the name of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution, a bronze Tablet inscribed with the American's Creed, the creed of liberty, love and unity. As this great ship plows through the blue waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, may the sentiment hereon inscribed be the means from which both officers and men draw inspiration to always man this magnificent leviathan with the true spirit of American love for independence, liberty and the protection of



UNVEILING TABLET ON U. S. BATTLESHIP MARYLAND

In the war with England in 1812 our navy gained unperishable glory in battling with the greatest sea power the world has ever known, and Maryland men were in the forefront of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who fought in that good fight, according to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's history (240 in number). Maryland furnished more than any other State; more than all New England combined; more than New York and New Jersey combined; more than Pennsylvania; more than Virginia and nearly double as many as all the States south of Virginia, and what shall I say more? For time would fail me to tell of the long line of Maryland naval heroes reared by Maryland women, who did their full share in the glorious

right. In the name of "Maryland, My Maryland," I present this Tablet to our namesake the Battleship *Maryland*.

May she never dip her colors except to victory and honor.

Captain Preston's short speech of acceptance was followed by the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the battleship, and then the visitors were taken on a tour of inspection. Tea was served later, after which the visitors embarked on the *Porpoise* and then the return trip was made to Baltimore.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Mich.) On Memorial Day, 1921, unveiled a beautiful tablet in honor of the men of Oakland county, who laid down their lives during the Great War, and of Captain David Lewis Kimball, who died while he was in command of the old National Guard, on duty at the Mexican border.

The unveiling took place in connection with the Memorial Day services, the parade halting at the Court House during the exercises. Mrs. Grace Stowell Smith made the presentation speech in behalf of the General Richardson Chapter, and while she was speaking, two American flags were drawn apart disclosing the beautiful tablet.

The tablet is an attractive piece of bronze containing the names of the 103 men who died during the War. This in turn is surrounded by a handsome bronze frame.

This was not the first bronze gift which this Chapter has given Oakland county. In 1916, during our centennial celebration, this Chapter placed a bronze tablet, marking the spot where the first house in Pontiac stood and also giving the names of the three families who occupied it jointly during the first four months of its existence.

General Richardson Chapter has also been one of the foremost in Michigan, to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, having already marked over twenty graves with the bronze marker of the National Society.

BELLE ROBINSON HARPER.

Cumberland Chapter

(Nashville, Tenn.). An event of especial interest to the Eleanor Wilson Chapter of Washington, D. C., and to the various patriotic organizations of Nashville, Tenn., was the unveiling of a Revolutionary marker in the historic cemetery at Gallatin, honoring the memory of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and relative of Mrs. James C. Courts, Regent of our Chapter, and great grandfather of Mrs. Enna Wilson Noel.

Cumberland Chapter had the distinction of being requested by the donors to arrange the placing of the marker and to conduct the ceremonies incident to the unveiling, which was held



MARKER PLACED BY THE CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF
THE MEN OF OAKLAND COUNTY
 WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
 IN THE WORLD WAR

1917 - 1918

LEON E. ALLEN
 BERT BAILEY
 RUSSEL W. BARLEY
 AUGUST BARNOWSKY
 ELLSWORTH H. BARTLETT
 JOHN C. BAYNARD
 LEVERNE BEEBE
 AVERY D. BIGELOW
 GEORGE E. BILKOVSKY
 WILLIAM BLACKWOOD
 CLIFFORD BLOOMQUIST
 MELFORD BLUNT
 FRED W. BOARDMAN
 PERCY C. BROWN
 WILLIAM BURT
 STANLEY W. CANNEL
 S. HAROLD CHAILLE
 LEWIS CLARK
 GRANT COLE
 HAROLD J. COLLINS
 CAPT. JAMES COOKE
 JESSE COOLEY
 HOWARD C. CROMER
 HAROLD DALEY
 ROBERT DARCH
 BERT J. DAY
 HARVEY C. DEANER
 EUGENE DERRAGON
 EDWARD DEVENEY
 CHARLES EDWARDS
 HARVEY W. FARNESTAD
 WALTER W. FRASER
 HAROLD C. FREEMAN
 BERT GAY

JOSEPH E. GRAVES
 MAJ. MASON W. GRAY
 ROY GREASY
 WILLIAM J. GREGORY
 MERLE B. GRISWOLD
 ROY L. HARTWIG
 CHARLES HARVEY
 LAWRENCE HAYENS
 EARL E. HICKS
 GROVER M. HILL
 ARTHUR A. HILL
 ROBERT A. HILL
 PAUL HORNADAY
 CHARLES H. HOWEY
 GERALD HUGHES
 RICHARD E. HUNT
 WILLIAM H. JANSSEN, JR.
 FRANCIS G. JOHNSON
 JOHN E. JOHNSON
 DAVID JONES
 EMIL A. KATH
 WILFORD J. KELLER
 RAYMOND J. KIMSEY
 LUCIEN E. LOVEWELL
 EUGENE P. MCCARTHY
 ROBERT H. MCCARTHY
 ROY J. McGOVERN
 LT. EDWARD McGRATH
 WILLIAM J. McMALEY
 EARL MATTIMORE
 FRED METCALF
 BERT MIDDLEWOOD
 HARRY C. MILLER
 HERBERT J. MITCHELL

LT. ELMER A. NELSON
 DANIEL T. ODY
 ERNEST F. OLDENDUM
 CHRIST PAPPAS
 ORVILLE PEARSALE
 WALTER PIETERAS
 VERNE E. POLAN
 WILBUR POTTER
 FREDERICK PRATT
 WALLACE B. PRITCHARD
 NILES S. RICHARDSON
 BENJAMIN J. RICHMOND
 ANDREW ROBERTSON
 ORA H. ROBINSON
 HUGH B. RODENCO
 GEORGE A. ROHM
 WALTER RYMAN
 EDWARD J. SCHAFFER
 RAY SCHOOMOVER
 FRANK E. SCOTT
 LECHESTER A. SHERWOOD
 SEYMOUR SMUTT
 FRANK D. SMITH
 FRANK L. SPENCER
 EVERETT B. STOCKWELL
 R. HAROLD STRUTHERS
 AMAL SWARTZ
 WILLIAM G. TEGGES
 ROBERT C. THOMPSON
 EARL A. TYLER
 FRANK WENTLANDT
 HOMER WING
 ARTHUR WHITLEY, JR.
 JACK YODL

AND
 CAPTAIN DAVID LEWIS KIMBALL
 WHO DIED FEB. 24, 1917 WHILE ON DUTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

ERECTED BY
 THE GENERAL RICHARDSON CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PONTIAC

1921

MICHIGAN

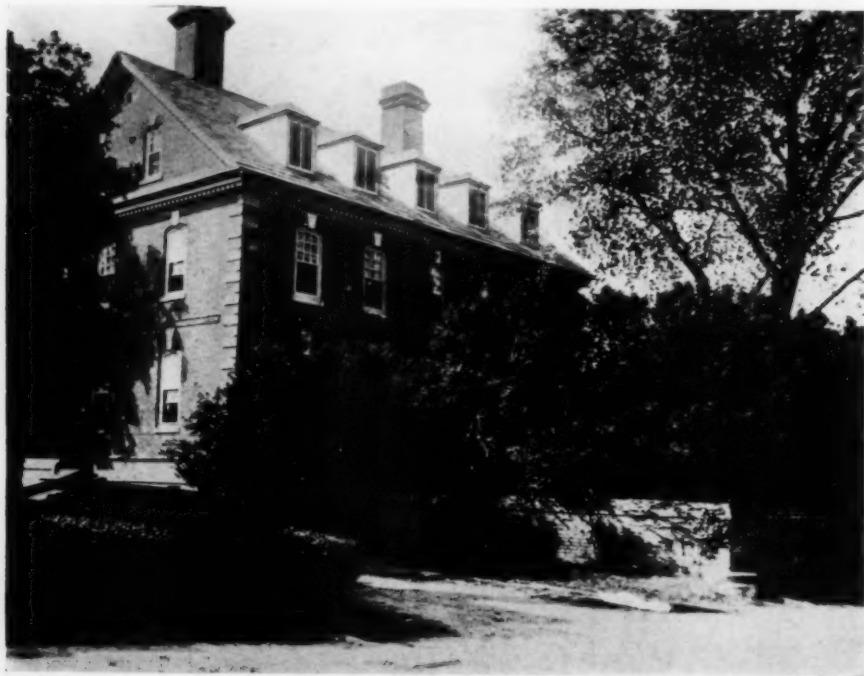
TABLET ERECTED BY THE GENERAL RICHARDSON CHAPTER, OF PONTIAC MICH.

on July 6, 1921, in the presence of a representative gathering.

Dr. George Stoves, Pastor of the West End Methodist Church of Nashville made a few very appropriate remarks on the life of this wonderful man, his inspiring patriotism and loyalty. Mrs. L. L. Gamble, rendered several verses of America, the audience joining in the chorus. As Auld Lang Syne was sung, the flag covering the marker was drawn aside by Mrs.

deliberate on the Federal Constitution, he refused to give his approval, feeling that it lacked proper protection for rights of the people. He was one of the best surveyors of his day though he had pursued the study with little or no instruction. In 1792, he was chosen surveyor of Cabarras County, N. C.

Zaccheus Wilson was reared near Newville, Pennsylvania, but removed to the Steele Creek Church neighborhood, Mecklenburg County,



OLD GOVERNOR NELSON HOUSE ON WHICH HE TRAINED THE CANNON WHEN WASHINGTON WAS TRYING TO SPARE IT. THE CANNON BALLS MAY STILL BE SEEN EMBEDDED IN THE WALLS

L. W. Edwards, lineal descendant of Robert Wilson, Sr., who was a brother of Zaccheus Wilson. The following inscription was on the marker: "Erected by the Eleanor Wilson Chapter and Enna Wilson Noel."

Zaccheus Wilson was not only one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at the convention of May 20, 1775, but was in every way a man of broad patriotism and public spirit. As Captain he led his Regiment at the Battle of King's Mountain. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of November 1776. As a member of the Convention held at Hillsboro, N. C., in 1788, to

N. C., before the Revolution. He later moved to Gallatin in Summer County, Tenn., where he lies buried.

He married Mrs. Elizabeth Conger Ross. Of this union there were born two sons, Stephen and Jonathan Wilson. The former was the grandfather of Mrs. Noel.

Cumberland Chapter was represented at the unveiling by Mrs. H. W. Evans and Miss Louise Lindeley, former Regents, Mrs. J. Byron Martin and Mrs. J. O. Hendley.

(Mrs. J. O.) CLARE HENDLEY,
Secretary.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes Barre, Pa.) The season's first meeting, October 19, 1920, "Yorktown day," was held at the home of Mrs. F. J. Weckhesser. There was a short business session, after which a lecture and musical program was rendered. Mr. W. E. Woodruff talked of Yorktown one hundred and thirty-nine years ago, giving many interesting facts concerning that memorable date. On December 14th, the "Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims" was celebrated, the Colonial Dames uniting with the Chapter. On February 22nd, there was a full and enthusiastic attendance, a member of the Chapter read Washington's Prayer, a paper written twenty-five years ago by a Chapter member, subject: "True Patriotism", was read by the daughter of the writer. On April 19th, "Lexington Day," a vivid account of the Battle of Lexington was read by one of the members, and an account of Paul Revere's ride by another.

The Chapter has met all National and State requirements. Quota for the "Immigrants' Manual" was over-subscribed. The Mothers' Memorial Fountain to be erected at Plymouth, and the Painting for the War Museum in France, have been fully met. Thirty-five members have subscribed for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and the Regent, Miss Maffet gave a subscription to the Public Library. The Chapter has contributed 366 cards containing the "Creed" to the Boy Scouts, and has placed six large size copies of the "Constitution" in public places. Prizes have been offered to the students, one from each school, for the best examination in American History.

The Berry school in Georgia continues one of the Chapter's obligations, having received \$25. for a number of years. The Colonial Dames unite with the Chapter in supplying a teacher for Americanization work. Four members represented the Chapter at the State Conference held in Williamsport last October.

There are one hundred and three names now on the Chapter roll, and several others are pending. One member has been transferred to another Chapter.

The Washington Memorial at Valley Forge, for which an appeal was made, received \$10.; the Chinese famine fund, \$25.; the kindergarten federation, \$25.; one war orphan, \$36.50; Americanization teacher, \$82.50; Berry school, \$25.

Complying with the State Regent's request, the Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held May 17, 1921, at which time the Board and Officers were reelected.

ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS,
Recording Secretary.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebr.). At the May, 1919, meeting Mrs. Charles H. Aull reported that Nebraska stood at the head of the country in the distribution of flags and flag posters. Mrs. Allen reported many small flags had been bought to be used during the parade on Americanization Day. It was decided to set aside \$100 for the Nebraska Memorial Monument to be erected in Lincoln in honor of all Nebraska soldiers. A spoon was sent to Miss Mary Wood in memory of her mother, a Charter member listed as No. 1. The amount of \$100 was made up for the Old Trails Fund.

Our State Chairman on Historic Relics, Mrs. Stubbs, reported that a cup and saucer used at a banquet given to La Fayette, be taken to Washington by Mrs. Aull. A Christmas box, and also an American Flag, was sent to our French Orphan, for which we received a letter of thanks.

Mrs. George E. Mickel has been active as organizing secretary of the Children of the American Revolution, and the Chapter in Omaha with nearly 100 members, is among the very first to be organized in the state. Miss Katherine Hilliard gave an account of the Calhoun Celebration on September 19, 1919, where the D.A.R. participated in the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, originally Fort Atkinson.

Our Mrs. C. H. Aull, Vice President from Nebraska, with her sister, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, then President General of the National D.A.R., went in August, 1919, to help plan the restoration of the French Village Tilloloy, giving us most interesting information in regard to the \$52,000 donated by the D.A.R. to the village.

The two solid silver sandwich plates presented by Omaha Chapter to Memorial Continental Hall at a cost of \$60, were marked with the Chapter name.

The State Conference was held in Hastings. It was reported the program was excellent and hospitality gratifying in the extreme.

June 14, 1919, Flag Day, was celebrated with a luncheon at the Prettiest Mile Club. The retiring Regent, Mrs. Allen, gave a farewell talk, summing up the results of her two years' work of unusual demands during the recent Great War, followed by Mrs. Larmon's excellent report of the Continental Congress presided over by Mrs. Guernsey.

The October, 1920, meeting at the home of Mrs. Metcalf with our new Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Finley, in the chair, was the occasion of a delightful musicale under the direction of Mrs. I. C. Wood, Chairman Program Committee. Mrs. Finley has been untiring in Near East Relief Work, and has brought several prominent workers to the city in relief cam-

paigns. The talk given by Miss Katherine McCormick, National Speaker for Red Cross and Near East Relief, was so convincing that she touched our hearts deeply and a large subscription was made to this worthy cause. The Chapter also rendered splendid service in the local Red Cross membership drive.

Mrs. Harriet MacMurphy has contributed an interesting article to the Nebraska State Historical Society and presented a necklace owned for seventy-five years by Mrs. Henry Fontenelle, pioneer Indian woman, at the 44th annual meeting of the organization in Lincoln.

The Chapter responded gladly to the call from Mrs. Minor, our President General, for a per capita tax to defray the expense of publishing an Immigrants' Manual; also a gift of a Memorial Fountain at Plymouth Rock, in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers; and third, the gift to the French Government of a painting of a Convoy of Transports carrying American troops. The sum was met by a 60-cent per capita tax, and taken to Washington by our Vice President General, Mrs. Aull, to the Continental Congress in April. We were one of eight Government organizations asked to participate in this Memorial which is to be placed in the War Museum of Paris in enduring remembrance of the sacrifice of the Allies.

At the Annual State Conference in Columbus a motion, recommended by Mrs. Larmon, Chapter Registrar, that the Nebraska Daughters furnish a room in the new D.A.R. Administration Building being erected in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, at a cost of approximately \$1000, was adopted.

Omaha Chapter has done much to inspire patriotic education. Prizes have been offered for Historical Essays and \$40 was appropriated by Omaha Chapter to sponsor a float in the patriotic parade in connection with the Tercenary Celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Scholarships of \$50 were given as usual to the Martha Berry school.

Five dollars of the State Fund was given for the American International College. We are continuing to support our French Orphan, and the usual yearly allowance is being sent.

Liberal contributions were also made to relieve the condition of the starving Chinese. It was suggested by Mrs. R. C. Hoyt and adopted, that the amount usually paid for refreshments at Chapter meetings, be turned over to the above purpose, for the remainder of the year, which, with personal contributions, totalled about \$75 for Chinese Relief Fund.

Mrs. Allen gave her report of the annual meeting Continental Congress, held in April. The year closes with a Chapter membership of 200.

During the past two years each member of this Chapter has made it a point of honor to use her best efforts to promote its patriotic purposes. More members have attended the regular meetings, showing an increased interest in patriotic work and many enjoyable social occasions have been held.

JOSEPHINE W. SHIPMAN,

Historian pro. tem.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Mich.). The annual meeting of Genesee Chapter is held in December. At the meeting in December, 1920, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. F. W. Swan; First Vice Regent, Mrs. G. E. Pomeroy; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry Demorest; Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Trembly; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. W. V. Smith; Historian, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Jr.; Counselor, Mrs. M. S. Keeney; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary McConnelly. These officers have worked faithfully during the past year and there has been displayed a friendly spirit of cooperation between officers and members, all working together with but one aim, the good of the Chapter. Fourteen new members have joined us during the past year, sixty-six Daughters now being enrolled. An excellent program has been prepared for each meeting.

In May we entertained at luncheon our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, who gave us an interesting report of the meeting of Continental Congress in April. We had the great pleasure of entertaining our Vice President General, Mrs. W. H. Wait, at the September meeting. Mrs. Wait inspired all those present with her earnest and enthusiastic talk regarding the future work of the Daughters along the lines of patriotic education.

Flag Day, Constitution Day, and the Birthdays of Washington and Lincoln were all observed fittingly. The Chapter has secured a room in our Central high school, for the placing of records, genealogical books, magazines, etc., which may be used by the general public for research work, as well as by the Daughters. Our welfare work has consisted in donations of sweaters, caps, mittens, etc., to the Child Welfare Home, besides liberal individual contributions.

As Flint is a manufacturing city with many foreign born in its midst, we have a wonderful opportunity for work along Americanization lines. The Chapter pays \$5 a month towards the organized Americanization work of the city.

Our work consisted in helping to make Christmas last year a little brighter for the kindergarten children of the Fairview school, which is the Americanization educational centre of Flint, and to which we have, both as a

Chapter and individually, contributed hundreds of books and magazines. For our gifts, we purchased an outfit of colored electric bulbs, to be used yearly on the tree, made and filled 100 fancy paper bags with popcorn, also gave a bushel of apples, 70 candy canes and 70 books.

There were twelve Daughters present at the State Conference held in Detroit in October. Our Chapter was highly honored by having one of its most loyal Daughters, Mrs. G. E. Pomeroy, elected as State Chairman. We pledged at the Conference as part of our Americanization work during the coming year a scholarship of \$275 to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. We have been 100 per cent. in our state budget and the three national causes. Money has been earned by means of sales and teas. Our receipts for the past year has been \$461 35. We have also a savings account of \$200 and \$650 in Liberty Loan Bonds.

We cannot say enough in praise of our Regent, who with untiring zeal and devotion has so efficiently guided the Chapter through a prosperous and happy year.

MABEL THORPE SMITH,
Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Oregon). At the annual election of officers in January, 1919, an interesting installation ceremony was inaugurated to become a permanent feature of the Chapter. At this time the Chapter was five years old and numbered thirty-five members. During the year eight new members were taken in, and during the following five were added, and in a short time the necessary two to give us our desired fifty members.

Chemeketa Chapter was 100 per cent. on Liberty Bonds, Tilloloy, subscription to the Woman's Building at University of Ohio, and also our contribution of five cents per capita for the Guernsey scholarship.

Along the lines of Americanization during the two years, the Birthday of George Washington was celebrated in 1919 with a successful afternoon's program at the Armory, consisting of an address and music by the pupils of the public schools; and in 1920 a public celebration, also at the Armory, at which time the French War Medals were distributed to the parents of our fallen heroes. In 1921 the members of the Chapter in groups visited the public schools and gave short talks. The Chapter has attended naturalization ceremonies, presented a silk flag to the high school; caused to be distributed in the schools and memorized, the American's Creed; offered prizes for the best essays on Americanization; held a profitable and instructive open meeting on Constitution with appropriate address; and

aided in a material way the success of Americanization Day at the State Fair during both years. We have contributed to the National Library one book, *Letters from an Oregon Ranch*, and issues of an Historical Oregon Paper for several years.

Chemeketa Chapter has contributed her quota to the social obligations of the chapters by entertaining the members of the State Board during one of their sessions, with a luncheon followed by a public reception, which stands out as a pleasant memory of comradeship. Also the State Conference of March, 1921, was held in Salem, with Chemeketa Chapter and Sarah Childress Polk Chapter as joint hostesses. The sessions were held in the State House. One unusual and appropriate feature of the Conference was the dinner donated and served to the members by the Patriotic Women's organizations of Salem. A reception was held on Friday evening of the Conference, to which the public was invited.

MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
Retiring Regent.

Westfield Chapter (Westfield, N. J.) was organized March 3, 1920, with thirteen members as a nucleus. Under the able leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Walter H. Allen, we have grown rapidly, having now a membership of seventy-six. In appreciation of her untiring service, the Chapter gave Mrs. Allen a regent's bar. The Chapter was also the recipient of a handsome American flag with standard, the gift of the charter members. We have held regular monthly meetings and have observed all patriotic days.

Westfield celebrated its two hundredth anniversary by an historical pageant, staged within the grounds of the old Revolutionary church, the historical data being compiled by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Low. The Chapter was asked to mark, by placards, historic spots in the vicinity.

One pleasant occasion was the reception tendered by Nova Caesarea Chapter, the oldest in the State of New Jersey, to the Westfield Chapter, the youngest. An event of the afternoon was the presentation of the charter to the Westfield Chapter by the State Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts. Mrs. Fitts complimented the Chapter upon its rapid progress and a fitting response was made by our Regent, Mrs. Allen.

We have given to Washington Headquarters, Plainfield; to the State scholarship for the International College, at Springfield, Mass.; to the Memorial Fountain for Pilgrim Mothers; the Sarah Guernsey scholarship; the War Painting and Manual for Immigrants; the Roosevelt Memorial Fund; the Hoover Fund

and the Near East Relief; to St. Paul's Episcopal Guild; the Girls' Scout Camp; the Children's Country Home and to numerous charities.

A prize was given for the best essay by a high school pupil on the subject, "Reasons for success of the American Revolution." A prize has also been offered in the eighth grade to the pupil having the best history record for the year. Each year an American flag is to be presented to the high school, this flag to fly each day at the mast and it is to be given,

any soldiers were found and decorated with Betsy Ross flags. A hand-lettered copy containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers, also a beautiful wreath of galax leaves bearing the dates 1776-1921, were placed on the entrance gates of the cemetery. Probably the last survivor of the Revolution, on the Colonial side, lies buried in this sacred spot. The war records prove him to be William Clark, of New Jersey, who died in 1853.

We are making a war record of personal



PICTURE MADE ON OCTOBER 15, 1921, JUST PREVIOUS TO THE CEREMONIES AT PUTNAM CEMETERY

upon graduation, to the honor pupil of the class. The history department of the high school received a gift of seventy-five catechisms of the United States Constitution and also seventy-five copies of the Mayflower Compact. A shelf of books on History and Biography was given to the public school library. Two subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE were donated; one to the high school, the other to the Public Library.

A Salvage Bureau has been formed by the Conservation and Thrift Committee and a very successful Salvage Bazaar was held. A part of the money made at that time has been devoted to Americanization work.

The Chapter was asked by the Mayor to suggest names for certain streets. It was recommended that names of soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice be given and that a gold star be placed above each name. This suggestion was favorably received and the ordinance was adopted.

The Grand Army of the Republic invited us and the Sons of the American Revolution to take charge of the old Revolutionary burial ground. The graves of thirty-three Revolution-

non-military service of members of the Chapter. This record is to be kept as a chapter file.

An attractive tea house has been opened—the color scheme of the furnishings being Colonial buff and blue. Also in connection with this enterprise we have a Woman's Exchange and Gift Shop.

(MRS. R. O.) FLORENCE BRAINERD PIERSON,
Historian.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.), is the only Chapter of Saratoga Springs—taking its name from the Battle of Saratoga, which determined the fate of the Revolution, and which is named in history as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

At the present time a bill is before Congress, asking for a "survey of the Battlefield and the compilation and preservation of data respecting that historic engagement." A number of times this matter has been brought before the State Legislature, and always Saratoga Chapter has worked for the passage of the bill. At the November, 1921, meeting the secretary of the Chapter was instructed to write to our Congressman and Senators at Washington, interceding for the passage of the present bill,

presented by Senator Wm. M. Calder, of New York. The Regent also wrote and asked that all members of the Chapter do likewise. This matter is not of interest to Saratoga Chapter alone, but to D.A.R. Chapters everywhere. Historic events that affect the entire country are never local.

Saratoga Chapter has during the past year continued its customary activities. For many years Saratoga Chapter has been interested in the erection of a new fence around Putnam Cemetery. This burial ground is in the oldest part of the city, surrounded by the homes of the foreign-born, and in a sad state of dilapidation. The Regent, Mrs. Eleanor Day Davenport, and the First Vice Regent, Mrs. Louise Bailey Kelley, interviewed the city council, and showed a copy of the State Law which provides that any cemetery, not having had a burial within a certain number of years must be cared for by the city. The former asked that a substantial fence be placed around the cemetery, in which she had discovered the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Captain Arnold Bliven. Her request was granted and she was able to announce at the March, 1921, meeting that the fence, costing over \$1300 was in place.

At the July 4th meeting, the present Regent brought to the notice of the Chapter that the early pioneers of Saratoga were also interred in this cemetery. She asked the Chapter if it would consider the placing of a bronze tablet upon the gates and have the unveiling a public ceremony. Favorable action was taken and the date for the event set for October 17th, the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga. The ceremonies took place, however, on October 15th.

Now that Saratoga Chapter stands sponsor for the care of this historic spot it will keep an eye upon it, making yearly pilgrimages, and continue the study of its history. A type-written list of the burials recorded by Cornelius E. Durkee in 1876, was made by Miss Martha Edna Bosworth, Second Vice Regent of Saratoga Chapter. It was found that the inscription on about ninety stones are legible, fourteen were removed to Greenridge Cemetery and the remainder are destroyed. A search of those standing, reveals the dates of proper age for service at the time of the Revolution. The Regent has faithfully endeavored to prove these and not been able to, although some of these names appear on the Revolutionary Roll.

Twenty Revolutionary Graves have been located by the Regent and a list of fourteen sent in to Mrs. De Laporte, Chairman of the New York State Committee of Historic Research and Preservation of Records. It is expected

that Saratoga Chapter will place a Revolutionary marker on these graves of Saratoga County, thus helping to preserve the record of those who aided in obtaining American independence.

(MISS) FRANCES M. INGALLS,

Regent.

The New Castle Chapter (Webster City, Iowa), Mrs. Robert E. Jones, Regent, has recently realized a long-cherished dream that some day we might collect the articles of historical and antique interest owned in this community and display them. No one imagined, however, that such a wealth of cherished heirlooms could be gathered in our little city.

Three of the large club and assembly rooms in our beautiful Library building were soon filled to overflowing and still the resources were quite unexhausted. To quote from the *Daily News*:

"Never was such a quantity of interesting curios been assembled in the history of the town; there are objects for which many a collector would gladly pay an enormous sum."

The walls were covered with ancient tapestries, rare coverlets and quilts, one of these being made by a daughter of Betsy Ross in 1840 of white with appliquéd flowers of chintz brought from France. Antique jewels and goldsmith's work were displayed in show cases. Space forbids even a passing mention of these treasures dating back to Colonial or Revolutionary days. Rare china, ancient silhouettes, weapons that once blazed death at Indians or enemy; crests and insignia worn by men who died on the plains of Waterloo.

On shelves and tables were displayed quaint and valuable volumes yellow with age, and autographs of men who have helped make our national history, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Lincoln and others.

One can scarcely estimate the educational value of such an exhibit, and it is a matter for congratulation that hundreds of school children had the opportunity of seeing it. The beginnings, the causes of the Revolutionary War must seem less like dry history, more real and vivid, when one can examine a stamp such as was the immediate cause of the outbreak known as the Boston Tea Party.

And perhaps after one had exclaimed over the jewels and old silver, the autographs, the historic uniforms and swords, after all, it is not strange that there was always a group who lingered by the pair of baby shoes, known to be over 200 years old—such stout little shoes for such tiny, tiny feet.

Many gained a fresh realization of what life must have meant to those who blazed the trails when they saw the household implements, the home-made devices for making life comfortable for the children who grew up in those pioneer homes.

This remarkable exhibit was maintained for a week, during which time thousands from this and surrounding counties had an opportunity to share in the enjoyment and education which it afforded.

C. C. W.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.), during 1921, under its new Regent, Mrs. Jane Wheelock Root, has had a most successful year, engaging in many and diverse activities. In this report the work only of the Patriotic Education Committee, which has been of unusual interest, is covered.

The grounds surrounding the Chapter House have recently been laid out as a garden. Here in this beautiful setting one afternoon of last August a pageant was held in honor of the woman for whom the Chapter was named, Deborah Wheelock; her direct descendants taking the principal parts. The pageant was arranged by the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, and was written to tell local history and planned to utilize the old house, the home of Deborah and her husband, Simeon, as a centre from which generations of families came upon the garden stage. An orchestra played for the entrances, dances, interludes and exits, binding the separate units into a harmonious whole.

It opened with an episode in an English garden, where the wife of the first Wheelock who came to America, with her little son, Gershom, was working among the flowers; while a group of children gave an English folk dance. The father, Ralph, a Puritan minister, came upon the scene, the neighborhood children ran away, and a dialogue followed that told of a letter that had just been received by the father from his Bishop. In it a warning was given that he neither "preach, read, marry, bury or exercise any ministerial function in any part on my Diocese, for if you do, and I hear of it, I'll be on your back and follow you wherever you go in any part of the kingdom and so everlastingly disenable you." This communication, which was copied from an actual letter of an English Bishop of the period, caused consternation. Husband and wife talked of the new land that might be their refuge, where though they exposed themselves to hardships and the wiles of the redmen, yet they might worship God after the dictates of their own conscience. Sorrowfully the family went into the house, thinking of the future that lay before them; while a boy soprano sang "America the Beautiful."

The second episode was in Mendon, Mass., and showed a scene outside the home of the first Wheelock to settle there and William Blackstone, the pioneer of the valley, came to call upon his neighbor. The dialogue was taken from "Historical Plays for Colonial Days," and centred around the apples which Blackstone had brought as a present from his orchard near Lonsdale, R. I. The little girls in quaint Puritan dress had never seen any before; and, as they looked like tomatoes, thought that they might be the pomegranates of their fairy tales. Benjamin Wheelock hoped to have them growing in Mendon before another year.

The third episode was closely connected with the house. Simeon Wheelock, who built it, was a Revolutionary soldier; being in the militia, answering the Lexington alarm, and others during that troublesome time. After the close of actual hostilities he continued his membership, and so in December, 1786, was called to go to Worcester to help in quelling Shays' Rebellion. It was at this time when he was absent that the scene in the pageant was staged. He had seven children who were left at home with their mother, and one son, the oldest, whom he took with him. The children's ages ranged in years from a daughter twenty-two to a baby boy of two; and they were all in the scene. As the episode opened the Wheelock girls came out of the house, one of them the present-day Deborah helping a sister carry the family cradle in which all of Simeon's and Deborah's children had been rocked. It was placed in the garden and the oldest daughter brought the baby, Jerry Wheelock, and sat him in it. This Jerry Wheelock with his partners was the first woolen manufacturer in Uxbridge. The baby who represented him was Arthur Wheelock, a direct descendant, whose grandfather and



CLOSE OF THE PAGEANT GIVEN BY DEBORAH WHELOCK CHAPTER, UXBRIDGE, MASS.

father are now the Wheelock manufacturers of the town. The girls romped across the lawn, joining some neighborhood friends in a Virginia Reel. As the dance drew to a close the mother, Deborah, came from a trip to the village store, and the children crowded about her and told her their news of the day. The seventeen-year-old boy came in from work on the farm asking news of his father. Deborah reported that the troops had moved on towards Springfield, and voiced her fears for the absent ones. A galloping horse was seen to enter the driveway; a child cried, "Look! Here is Royal," and the oldest son came rushing on the scene bearing his father's musket and telling the sad news that his father had been taken sick from exposure and died. The family went weeping into the house, giving place to a group of present-day children who entertained with modern and interpretative dances. The pageant closed with a Processional in which all the performers marched.

Fifty dollars of the fund raised has been sent to the International College at Springfield; two hundred American's Creed Cards have been purchased; a contribution has been given towards a local historical pamphlet that the American Legion is publishing; and some money is still on hand to purchase copies of the Immigrants' Manual.

On the Friday previous to Memorial Day the Chairman, accompanying the representatives of the Grand Army and the American Legion, gave patriotic talks before the pupils in six school buildings. This visitation has been a custom for many years, but this is the first time that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been represented.

BEATRICE P. SPRAGUE,

*Chairman of the Patriotic Education
Committee.*

Independence Pioneers' Chapter (Independence, Mo.). The program of the Missouri Centennial celebration at Independence, which took place on the 7th and 8th of October, 1921, was carried out by the D.A.R. committee appointed by Mrs. Overton Gentry, Regent, and members of the D.A.R.

The chairman of this committee was Mrs. H. P. Wherritt, who worked with untiring zeal in this patriotic movement. Members of the committee were, *viz.*: Mrs. W. L. Webb (ex-State Historian D.A.R.), Mrs. M. H. Dickinson, Mrs. Rowland Procter and Mrs. E. L. Brown. It was decided to ask the assistance of the different organizations and the business departments of the town. Outside the D.A.R. the organizations taking part were the U.D.C., the Legion, the Eastern Star and the Chamber of Commerce.

On the afternoon of the 7th a parade was given in which the surrounding towns took part, and the adjoining country known as "Six Mile." The parade was divided into historical periods. The first epoch, or early period, was represented by Indians in two floats. Then came Daniel Boone. A prairie schooner drawn by oxen was early in the procession; also an old stage-coach drawn by four horses. Occupants of this coach were Missouri pioneers. The first trading post in Jackson County was represented by Blue Springs. Notable was the landing of Major George C. Sibley and his wife, Mary Easton Sibley, in a keel boat. This float containing George C. Sibley, the Indian agent, and Mrs. Sibley, the "Bride of the Wilderness," was a prominent feature of the parade. Conspicuous was the float bearing Father De Smet teaching the Indians, put on by the Catholic citizens. The first log church built in Jackson County was erected in the district known as "Six Mile." That district was represented in parade by a miniature church of logs as featuring that event.

Paramount for excellence of design and striking pageantry was the D.A.R. float, bearing Mrs. M. H. Dickinson as the Goddess of Liberty. Revolutionary regimental colors entwined the emblematic spinning wheel.

In a float bearing the dates 1860-1865 appeared women in costume dancing the minuet. The float from "Sugar Creek" displayed "All nationalities."

Of historic interest was the U.D.C. feature with its three flags under whose folds stood General Sterling Price. One was the old Missouri State flag, another the Confederate flag, and the United States flag—Old Glory—under all of which Price fought as a commander.

The high school of Independence put on an historic float. After the parade the crowd assembled around the great flagpole in the Court House yard to hear speeches by prominent citizens, chief of whom was Dr. N. P. Wood, who delivered an eloquent address on "Missouri," closing his discourse by reading the poem, "The Birthday of Missouri," by Mrs. W. L. Webb, Poet Laureate Missouri D.A.R. and of the State Division U.D.C. Here beneath the flag that floated eighty feet above the vast concourse of people, the unique ceremony was performed of cutting "Missouri's Birthday Cake"—a cake composed of one hundred eggs, and lighted with an hundred candles.

On the evening of October 7th a pageant of historical import was effectively carried out, as a part of the same movement, at the high school, and repeated on the evening of the 8th. The pageant of the evenings of the 7th and 8th was given in the following order. *First*, the

prologue: Father Time weaving tapestry across the stage; two rivers, the Missouri and Mississippi, in dialogue; miners, trappers, Indian children; the Spirit of Gold; Monks and Priests. Episode 1—Founding of Ste. Genevieve. Episode 2—Coming of Daniel Boone—blazing the way, etc. Episode 3—The Missouri Compromise—by Legion men. Episode 4—Doniphan's Expedition. Episode 5—Scenes from the Civil War (Order No. 11). Episode 6—The spirit of 1917-1918. Episode 7—Keep the home fires burning. A thirty-piece orchestra rendered appropriate music for each episode.

(MRS. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.). When asked about the Americanization work carried on through the public schools, we glibly reply, "Oh, it is wonderful." How much do we know of it from personal observation?

Members of our Chapter can answer intelligently for, at their December meeting, they and their friends met at Prince street school, in the very heart of the foreign section of the city. For an hour previous to the time for beginning the regular program, those present went from room to room, getting a clear idea of what the school is accomplishing. There are fifteen nationalities in attendance and, in the room for immigrants, all ages come together to learn English. At the top of the building is an open-air room for children of tubercular tendencies. In the basement are appliances for manual training classes. There is a school orchestra which furnished the music for the afternoon. In each grade visitors remarked on the excellent spirit shown and on the happy, intelligent faces of the pupils.

After the business part of the regular program, the audience was addressed by Miss Webster, the efficient Principal of the school. She gave a detailed account of the various activities of the pupils. There are basket ball teams and other athletic organizations; debating societies; a Loyalty League (a good citizenship club). Meetings are held which bring the parents in touch with the helpful influences of the school. The building is in almost constant use, except on Saturday and Sunday. There is a large assembly hall where entertainments may be given or forums and lectures on current topics bring together old and young. The definite purpose underlying every activity is education in the broadest sense of the word, not just the brains of the scholars, but their physical, moral and spiritual natures as well.

Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Charles M. Bissell, State Vice Regent, better known as

National Magazine Chairman, gave a most delightful account of the recent D.A.R. trip abroad, when she was one of the President General's party.

Readers need only turn to the December number of the *MAGAZINE* for a detailed account of what was seen and done last summer by our leaders. An interesting side trip was that made to the home of Rosa Bonheur, the artist. Though it is now the residence of an American family, the studio is just as the painter left it, even to a half finished picture on the wall. Part of the house served as a hospital during the late war.

After the conclusion of the program, refreshments were served in the cheerful kindergarten of the school, members of the Chapter acting as hostesses. All who attended this novel and entertaining near view of public school Americanization work voted it one of the most delightful and instructive meetings ever held by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. We commend this departure from the ordinary program to all chapters situated in centres of our foreign population.

HARRIETTE P. MARSH,
Historian.

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.) has reason to rejoice over the work accomplished in the past year or two. Its war work was a credit to any organization and its labors since have been in keeping with reconstruction.

Our Americanization Committee led by the Chairman, Mrs. Emma Gaskill, has been active along various lines and has endeavored to coöperate with the work being done by the classes at the high school. Flags were presented to each child of those taking out their final papers, also a copy of the American's Creed and the Salute to the Flag.

Much help has been given the workers in the Child Welfare movement in garments, time and money. We also had a representative on the Public Health Council and assisted actively in the work being done by that body, also giving them financial support. The Chairman of the Flag Committee distributed Flag Codes in the schools, also copies of the "Flag of the United States" to the Americanization classes.

An outstanding event was the planting of a beautiful Mountain Ash in the Court House yard in honor of Dr. William Harwood, one of our ablest physicians who gave his life in France for the cause of humanity. The ceremonies were both fitting and imposing.

We celebrated in the winter our tenth birthday anniversary with our honored Regent, Mrs. Chubbuck, as our guest. It was a most felicitous occasion.

Inspired by so delightful an event we also

celebrated "everybody's birthday" at a George Washington Tea. Many and beautiful were the costumes, the tableaux timely, and the collection generous. Each was supposed to put in a penny for every year. The bag that received them being roomy and dark it never told whether the pennies dropped in represented more than the years numbered nor, be it whispered, considerably less. Suffice it to say the sum of \$50 was received, which has been put away in a fund with the hope of some time entertaining the State Conference. At this time we were apprised of the donation of \$1000 left by our beloved Mrs. Luella Westphal, to be used toward a permanent home. This was received not only with a sense of gratitude, but of reverence for the gracious soul whose loving loyal heart prompted so beautiful a gift.

That we might prove the truth of the words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," the Chapter has given \$50 to the Child Welfare Station; \$5 to the Martha Berry school; \$2 Christmas cheer for the Students' American International College; 65 cents per capita for work in the National Society; \$5 to the Tribune Memorial Fund; \$5 to Associated Charities of Joliet; \$10 to the Y.W.C.A. Fund.

We presented Rogers Group, *Weighing the Baby*, to the Child Welfare Station, also the book *Valley Forge* to the Joliet Township high school, and sponsored the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday at the latter place.

Silk flags were purchased to be used in the Americanization ceremonies conducted by the city schools for the children of men in the naturalization classes. A silent pledge was made by which \$123.75 was received, also an attic to cellar sale which netted us \$65. Our Ancestor's Luncheon in March was a delightful affair, at which each one told something of importance regarding the ancestor or ancestors through whom they are eligible to the Society.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the corps of very efficient officers who have served so faithfully in their respective places. Our most able secretary, Mrs. Alice Corlett, has been chosen to be our Regent for the coming year. Our membership numbers 116, with several papers pending in Washington.

The year's work closed with our Flag Day celebration held as for a number of years, as guests of Mrs. Antoinette McGowan, a descendant of John Alden, who is matron of the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington. A fitting program and a picnic luncheon made it an occasion long to be remembered.

SOPHRONIA McCROSKEY,
Historian.

Marietta Chapter (Marietta, Ohio). The unveiling of a bronze tablet on Campus Martius

House by the Ohio Daughters for the Marietta Chapter, took place on September 28, 1921, at Marietta, Ohio.

Marietta, settled in 1788 and named for Marie Antoinette, is situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. On the occasion of the unveiling we had as visitors Edwin Earle Sparks, President Emeritus of Penn. State College; C. B. Galbraith, Chairman of the State Archological Society; Mrs. William Wilson Magee, State Regent; Mrs. Eugene Kennedy, State Chairman of Historic Spots, and other representatives of the original states of the Northwest territory.

The ceremony took place in the presence of a crowd which filled the street about Campus Martius House, which has stood for one hundred and thirty-one years on the present site.

The presentation of the tablet was made by Mrs. Kennedy, who spoke of the work of the D.A.R. towards restoration of the old house and congratulating the city on having the historic building within its doors. Mr. Galbraith formally accepted the tablet for the Society—"I accept this beautiful and historic tablet which so appropriately marks the spot, the most historic within the bounds of the Buckeye state." Mrs. Wilson, Regent, then officially removed the veil, disclosing the tablet on which is inscribed these words:

"This house was one of the dwellings in Campus Martius, the fortification erected by the Ohio Company when the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Marietta in 1788; it stood next to the southeast block-house and was built by General Rufus Putnam, who made it his home until his death in 1824; it then became the property of Judge Arius Nye from whose daughter, Minerva Tupper Nye, it was purchased in 1919, by the State of Ohio."

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1921.

ANNIE LORELL,
Historian.

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Va.) has had a pleasant and profitable year. May 1922 hold as much good for us.

We have followed the work as outlined by the National Society. We have celebrated Sycamore Shoals Day, September 26th, and the other Flag days most pleasantly, and have held nine monthly meetings, taking a recess in the summer. Our Chapter is very active and each member is vitally interested. We have been singly honored this year in having visits from our beloved State Regent, Doctor Barrett, in June. In August we were honored by a visit from the ex-State Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Lindsey Patterson; in September we were visited by the State Regent of Tennessee with several members of her official family. Each

one of our guests was the occasion of pleasant social affairs. These visitors from neighboring states gave our Chapter a wider view of the work and aroused interest along many different lines. Daughters of the American Revolution have ever stood for the highest ideals of our nation and we appreciate the honor of membership in the National Organization. We are grateful that we could tend the Government the use of beautiful Memorial Continental Hall for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
Honorary Regent.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, California), consisting of one hundred and sixty members, is enjoying a prosperous year under the Regency of Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve. Recently the Chapter unveiled and presented to the city a bronze tablet, commemorating the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, when he landed on the shores of San Diego Bay, September 28, 1542.

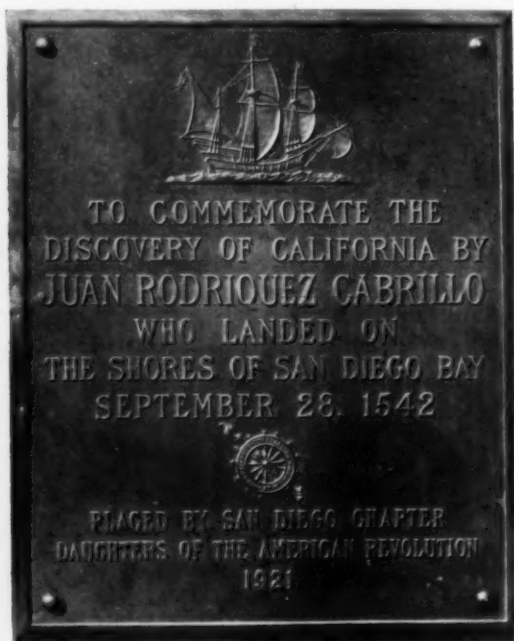
The marker was placed in Balboa Park on the west side of the California Quadrangle or Plaza, which is situated at the east approach of

the Cabrillo Bridge spanning a deep canyon of the same name. Halfway up on the facade of the California Building is a statue of Cabrillo, while the weather-vane is a fac simile of one of Cabrillo's ships, but the marker is in such an advantageous position that small children can easily read it.

The Chapter was assisted by the Naval Band of the U. S. S. *Charleston*, with escort. The ceremonies were opened with the singing of America by the audience. As Cabrillo was born in Portugal and sailed under the flag of Spain, appropriate hymns of each country were played by the band, which is composed entirely of Filipinos. So many countries were represented that the exercises resembled an Americanization program. Mrs. Lyman D. Stookey, State Vice Regent, came from Los Angeles to attend the unveiling, and was one of the principal speakers.

On the afternoon following, a delightful informal reception and tea was held in honor of the distinguished guests at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve.

MAUD THAYER FRARY,
Historian.



TABLET PLACED BY THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10350. WILSON.—Wanted par of Robt. Wilson, who d 1801, & maiden name & par of his w Eleanor, d 1810, who went from Pa., to Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1760.

(a) GRAHAM.—Wanted par of Alsie Graham, who m Zaccheus Wilson abt 1798, s of Robt. & Eleanor Wilson. Would like to correspond with any descendants.

(b) McCALL.—Would like to correspond with desc of John McCall, who m Martha Hext 1739, in Charleston, S. C.—J. C. C.

10351. FLETCHER.—Wanted Rev ances of Stillman Fletcher, a farmer nr Pratt's Hollow, Madison Co., N. Y., who fought in War of 1812, m Betsey Radford. He had a bro Wm.—W. K. B.

10352. BOHANNON.—Ambrose, Henry, Joseph and John Bohannon served in Rev from Va. Wanted par and name of w of each and names of John's ch.—B. G.

10353. KENYON-KINYON.—Wanted gen of Phineas Kenyon, b Oct. 30, 1781, who m Mary (Polly) Fuller Aug. 28, 1808, supposedly in Bolten Twp, Warren, then Washington Co., N. Y. All their ch were b there. Was his father a Rev sol?—E. E. S.

10354. BABCOCK.—Wanted Rev rec of Andrew Babcock who was b in Devonshire, Eng., 1731 & came to N. Y. a few yrs before the Rev. He moved to Noble's Forge, N. J. He was an anchor maker & blacksmith. Wanted any information concerning him.—L. DuB. B.

10355. FENNER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Robert Fenner b in Providence R. I. Sept. 18, 1766 m Abigail Thayer, (adopted dau) or Miller of Providence or Woonsocket, R. I. They had 12 ch removed to Mohawk Valley Co. Did Robt Fenner's father come from Eng?—H. J. M.

10356. WILSON.—Wanted par & name of w of Robt. Wilson whose s John m Betsy Potter Park in Bennington, Vt. Did Robt. give Rev ser?—G. S.

10357. CLARK.—Is Pamela Clark who m Othneil Looker at Westfield Essex Co., N. J. in 1779, a desc of Abram Clark, of N. J. one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?—M. H. J.

10358. BELL.—Wanted par & ances of Martha Bell b Aug. 1746, m Apr. 15, 1766 Isaac Hanna b 1743. They lived in the Valley of the Susquehanna, Dauphin & Northumberland Cos. Martha Bell's father was killed by Indians 1759 while he was acting sentry for the family while they were at supper. He left sons Thomas and Walter.—F. R. G.

10359. COINER.—Wanted par of Catharine Coiner, who m George Slagle at New Carlisle, Pa., 1783. They moved to Weyer's Cave, Va. After her husband's d Catharine went to live with her dau Susanna Slagle Clement, at Jamestown, O. Wanted also his Rev rec.—M. G. P.

10360. McKNIGHT.—Wanted par of Alexander McKnight, sol in Capt. John Duncan's Co., 6th

Bat Lancaster Co. Pa., Mil commanded by Lt. James Taylor June 22, 1781.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted par of Joseph White, b in Balto., Md., d Aug. 2, 1858, m Mary Heaton Nov. 14, 1799 in Warren Co., O. Their ch were Nancy, Hannah, Maria. Mary Heaton White d Aug. 18, 1858, in Fayette Co., Ind.

(b) AIKEN - EKENS - EKINS - EAKINS.—Wanted par or any information of James Aiken, supposed to have been an immigrant from Scotland. He resided several yrs in Brookfield, Mass., where he m Mercy Gibbs Oct. 15, 1718. Their ch were Mercy, John Solomon, James & Margaret.—O. E. H.

10361. MORRILL.—Wanted the gen of David Morrill, of Maine. Would like to correspond with members of this family.—E. V. A.

10362. TUTTLE.—Wanted ances of Chauncey Tuttle, b Jan. 8, 1800, d in New Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 10, 1879. M Phebe Dulth in Lee, Mass. Is believed to have come from N. Y. State. Had bro Chester. His mother m 2ndly — Battle.—W. H. M.

10363. WORTHY.—Wanted any information of the Worthy fam. In Goochland Co., Va., in 1777 Sarah Worthy m Wyatt Hewell, a sol in Rev. John Worthy m Margaret Spotswood Hewell & Thomas Worthy m Welthy Worthy Hewell, both sisters of Wyatt Hewell. Would like to get in touch with some of the fam.—M. S. B.

10364. WRIGHT.—Wanted date & place of m & maiden name of 1st w of Job Wright, b in Conn. Aug. 16, 1759. He enlisted 1st in Rev War as a private from Saybrook, Conn., but in the War of 1812 he enlisted from N. Y. State under Capt. Levi Trowbridge & Col. Henry Bloom. According to fam recs his 1st w was Mary Olive, whom he m in 1785? The fam moved to Ohio, where Mary Olive d, & in 1820 Job Wright m Peninah Trask.—M. G. W.

10365. TINGUE.—John Tingue, of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Will recorded Apr. 15, 1813, served in Rev in Albany Co. Mil Col. Philip Schuyler, & in the Levies, Col. Lewis Dubois. His w was Maria —. Wanted her maiden name & date & place of m. Their s John Tingue b June 15, 1773, d Feb. 14, 1835, m 1st Delia Houce. Wanted her par. Did her father serve in Rev.

(a) KENYON.—Benjamin Kenyon (James) b Mar. 24, 1720, prob in Dutchess Co., N. Y., d July 31, 1814, in Dutchess Co. Did he m Sept. 23, 1742, O. S., Lydia Chappell? They had s Comfort. In will of Comfort Chappell, of Conn. he mentions dau Lydia Kenyon. Was this Lydia the w of Benj. Kenyon? Family recs give him w Lydia, who d May 6, 1756. Their s Benj. b Nov. 13, 1746, d Oct. 30, 1831, m May 20, 1768, Lydia Hawkins, b June 9, 1747, d Apr.

27, 1815. Wanted her par & Rev rec of her father.—C. E. T.

10366. McKEE-RYAN.—Wanted Rev ances of Clara McKee, who m July 4, 1859, at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., James Ryan, who was b Dec. 23, 1818. Wanted also his gen. Their s Wiley James Ryan was living at Fox Creek, St. Louis Co., Mo., 1878.—H. M. S.

10367. BELL.—Wanted gen of Robert Hall Bell, b in Shenandoah Co., Va., 1783, m Dec. 5, 1827, Susan Mourning Cain.—P. L. M.

10368. McDONALD.—Wanted par & bros & sis of John McDonald, of Old Sumter Co., S. C. He m twice, 1st to Sara Edwards & 2nd Elizabeth English. Served as sol 1777-1783 & received a pension for services.—A. L. N.

10369. POOL.—Wanted, par & dates of Mary Pool, published Jan. 7, 1759, Cambridge, Mass. Jebez Kendall, res Woburn, Groton and Cambridge, Mass. Was she dau of Lieut. Jonathan and Mary Leaman Pool, of Reading, Mass.?

(a) SNOW.—Wanted par and dates of Lucy Snow, who m Samuel Kellogg, b Feb. 1, 1739, res New Salem, Mass. It has been stated that she was the dau of Jacob & Abigail Wyman Snow of Woburn, but this cannot be correct as that Lucy m John Pierce, who d 1828.

(b) WHITE-FOSTER.—David Foster, b 1758, s of Nathaniel & Phoebe (Wing) Foster, of South East, N. Y., m, according to the Foster Genealogy, Lydia White, and two ch were b to them, nr Danbury, Vt. The fam moved to Williamstown, Mass., and vital records of that town give the wife's name as *Susannah* White. Would appreciate any data that would clear up the difference in the wife's name. Could he have been m twice? Nathaniel Foster rendered Rev ser in Dutchess Co., N. Y., as did several of his sons, but as there are several David Fosters on the N. Y. rolls would be grateful to anyone who could tell which ser belonged to David Foster, the s of Nathaniel.—L. L. F.

10370. ELLIS.—Wanted names and dates of w and ch of Maj. Wm. Ellis, of New Jersey, also of James Ellis.

(a) ROUNDS-EDWARDS.—Wanted par of Sarah Rounds, also par of Benjamin Edwards, who m Margaret Beale.

(b) EWEN.—Wanted par, with their gen, of Earbara Ewen.—C. K. S. M.

10371. LAMB.—Wanted, name of s of Capt. Lamb, whose dau Lydia m Stephen Miller.

(a) RADER.—Wanted Rev rec of George Rader, who ser with Gen. George Washington.—M. M. C.

10372. CRAIG.—William Craig, b in Ireland, 1731, settled in Va. & ser in Rev. 1781-1783 under Capt. Uriah Springer, was bur in Montgomery Co., Ky., near Mt. Sterling. His sons were Wm. & Robert, who ser in War of 1812.

Wanted name & par of w of William Craig.—
I. C. Van M.

10373. HALL.—Would like to correspond with the desc of Joshua Hall, 1703-1789, Fairfield, Conn. His Rev rec has been accepted by the N. S. D. A. R., and his w given as Sarah Burgess, whom he m in 1738. I cannot find any other Joshua Hall in Redding at that time, but find the following ch on the Cong'l Church records of Redding, as belonging to "Joshua Hall" baptisms, Elizabeth, July 7, 1733; Millison, Nov. 24, 1734, and Mabel, June 13, 1736. In the "deaths" Deborah, dau of Joshua Hall, d Sept. 3, 1736, aged 5 yrs. It seems evident that he was m before 1738, although the death of his 1st (?) w is not recorded. What was her name? Where is his m to Sarah Burgess recorded? In Conn. Gen. the birth of Joshua Hall is given as 1708 instead of 1703, as his bro Jesse was b Nov., 1703. Where did Joshua d?—

10374. BUSHNELL.—Daniel Bushnell, b 1740, d Dec. 12, 1818, in Litchfield, N. Y., m Hannah —, b 1735, d Aug. 13, 1820. Their ch were Amasa, m Prudence Holcomb; Esther, m 1st Joseph Alexander, 2d — Giddings, 3rd — Williams; Daniel, Norman, Freeman, Hannah, Charity, m Nicholas Frank; Johanna, m Lennan Kilbourn; Wm. Clement. The fam immigrated from Granby of Hartland, Conn., to Litchfield, N. Y., abt 1794. There is reason to believe Daniel Bushnell ser in Rev. Wanted proof.—E. L. H.

10375. NORRIS.—Wanted Rev rec of Patrick Norris, also his par & that of his 1st w, who was a Miss Hurst. His 2nd w was Martha Wilson, dau of Squire John Wilson, Fairfield, S. C.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted the rec of Capt. White, who served under Gen. Washington. Was he among 25 Americans killed at Moncks Corner, of the 30 killed after crossing the Santee river Mar., 1780? Wanted also the par of Susannah White, b Aug. 8, 1780. Her father was killed before she was b, and her mother afterwards m — Whitmore, of S. C.

(b) BELL.—Wanted dates of b & d of Capt. Benj. Bell. Was he a s of John Bell, of Cumberland Co., Va., one of the organizers of Big Spring Congregation, 1787? Wanted any information of Capt. Benj. Bell, who raised a company of Whigs & Loyalists in 1779, & joined Gen. Williamson against the Cherokees.—E. O.

10376. BORDEN.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Joseph Borden, b in Va. abt 1739, m Jane Warren & moved to N. C. Did he serve as captain of a company of N. C. mounted riflemen?

(a) TASNETT.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Richard Tasnett, b in Edgecomb Co., N. C., abt 1755. After the War he m Rebecca Borden, youngest dau of Joseph Borden, & moved to Georgia abt 1800-7, set in Hancock Co.

(b) GREEN.—Wanted gen of Wm. Green, b in Warren Co., N. C., 1739, d nr Warrenton, N. C., 1799, m Mary Christmas.—J. C. P.

10377. NOBLE.—Elizabeth Crane Noble was the dau of Abram Crane & his w Margaret Eamy, b abt 1772, dau of — Eamy or Emeigh, b in Pennsylvania. Wanted the Rev rec of — Eamy. Was he in the "Ranging Forces of Westmoreland Co."? George Washington Noble was the s of John Noble, b 1796, d 1871, and his w Elizabeth Crane, b 1797, d 1871. John Noble was the s of Samuel.—L. M. L.

10378. BROCKWAY-CHAMPION.—Wanted gen of Elias Brockway, who was b in Lyme, Conn., and m at Lyme abt 1786 Lovisa Champion. They had 10 ch. After her d Elias moved to Ohio. His father's name was Wolston. Did he or his father give Rev ser? Or did Lovisa Champion's father have Rev rec?

(a) HERRIOTT-CHAMBERS.—Nathaniel Herriott's father came from Scotland sometime before the Rev & settled in New Jersey. Nathaniel was b 1770 & m Mary Chambers, of Essex Co., N. J., abt. 1790. Did either of their fathers give Rev ser?

(b) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of Thomas Thompson & of his sis Martha Thompson Herriott who were b abt 1780-90 & lived & d nr Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.—C. C. R.

10379. BOYERS.—Wm. Green or Gray Boyers, b July 15, 1810, was the s of Jacob Boyers, b at Front Royal, Fred. Co., Va., Dec. 27, 1782, who was the s of Leonard Boyers, who had come to Stephensburg, Fred. Co., Va., early in 1782. Was this Leonard Boyers the same as the Leonard Boyer who served at Fort Pitt from York Co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1779? Wanted any information of this fam.—W. J. A.

10380. CARPENTER.—Wanted par & dates of Samuel Carpenter, who was living in Phila. in 1787, his w was Catherine Linensheet, b 1769, d 1852.

(a) LINENSHEET.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Charles (Carl) Linensheet (name spelled various ways) & of his w Margaret —. Wanted also Margaret's maiden name.

(b) SHORT-BURNS.—Wanted par of William Short & of his w Charlotte Burns, who lived in Page Co., Va. William Short ser in War of 1812, did his father give Rev ser?—M. J. W.

10381. RICHARDS.—Jedediah (1) b, at Hartford, Conn., July 8, 1700, d at Norfolk, Oct. 1, 1784, his w Anna Thrall b at Windsor, Jan. 10, 1706, d at Norfolk Oct. 9, 1784. Wanted gen of Jedediah Richards & Rev rec, in Pardee's Gen p 34, states that he served in Rev, also gen of Amy Thrall, dau Anna m Ebenezer Pardee, Jr., who ser in Rev.

(a) CARPENTER.—Eliza (probably Elizabeth) m 1788 James Wisner, b New York, James

Wisner s of Capt. John Wisner, Jr. Wanted, gen of Eliza Carpenter and father's Rev rec if he ser.

(b) THOMPSON.—John Wisner, Jr., b 1741 in N. Y., m Mary Thompson. Wanted gen of Mary Thompson, date of m, etc., also father's Rev rec.

(c) MINOR.—Anna, b 1771, m May 15, 1781, Ebenezer Pardee, b Conn., 1765 s of Ebenezer Pardee, Jr., who ser in Rev. Wanted gen of Anna Minor and father's Rev rec.

(d) FERRIS.—Amy F., b March 1, 1781-2, at Nine Partners nr Briton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Aug. 13, 1809, Willard Ames, b Oct. 17, 1781. Willard Ames, s of Lieut. Elijah Ames, who ser in Rev. Wanted gen of Amy Ferris and father's Rev rec.

(e) BURGE.—Josiah, father of Ruth Burge Pollard, b Sept. 9, 1739. Wanted gen of Josiah Burge and Rev rec. Wanted gen of Susanna Jaquith Burge & father's Rev rec; was w of Josiah Burge.

10382. RICH.—Wanted gen of Elijah Rich of Williamstown, Mass., & maiden name & gen of his w Elijah & Hannah — Rich had at least three ch b at Williamstown, viz.: Hannah, b Mar. 19, 1784, m Feb. 13, 1803, William Standish; Abigail, b June 4, 1789; Elijah, Jr., b June 10, 1795.

(a) PEARSON.—Wanted information of the Pearson fam of Raymond Neck, Delaware, especially the name & gen of the 1st w of Benjamin Van Winkle, who m Oct. 6, 1813, Dorcas Pearson for his second w. She was a sis of his 1st w, whose baptismal name is unknown. Wanted also the dates of her b, m & d.—H. M. C.

10383. FLEUNILLING.—Wanted record of deed of land given by John Fleunilling for the bur of sols killed at the skirmish between British & colored troops at Croton river just below Pines Bridge.

(a) SHAW.—Wanted gen Rev rec and given name of — Shaw who m Caroline Markle in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

(b) CHATTERTON.—Wanted rec of Rev ser of Michael Chatterton whose dau Mary m Amos Tompkins of Westchester Co., N. Y.

(c) LAMOREAUX.—Wanted rec of Rev ser of father of Mary Lamoreaux b Aug. 17, 1769, d March 1, 1841 & m Joseph Tompkins of Croton Lake.—G. A. M.

10384. SPAULDING.—Wanted par of Mary Spaulding of Plainsfield, Conn., or Chelmsford, Mass., who m Leonard Litchfield of Canterbury, Conn., & moved to eastern New York bef 1800.—G. W. C.

10385. CUNNINGHAM.—Wanted par with Rev rec of David Cunningham who m Unity Ryan,

1790. David Cunningham was in the 3rd Penna. Regt., disc 1783.

(a) GREENE.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Polly Greene, who m David Tate, who fought with the sols of the Continental Line in Va., & received back pay on June 4, 1874.—H. B. C.

10386. GRUENDIKE-GROENDIKE.—S a m u e l Gruendike served as private in Capt. Aaron Longstreet's Co., Col. Jacob Hyer's 3rd Regt. from Middlesex Co., N. J. Wanted dates of his b, m & d and wife's name.—M. E. G.

10387. HAWKINS.—David Lewis, b abt 1760, prob in Balto., Md., m Mary Hawkins, sis of Rebecca Hawkins Crockett, the mother of David Crockett. David & Mary Lewis had eleven ch, among whom was John Lewis, b in Sullivan Co., Tenn., Oct. 17, 1793. He m Susanna, dau of Eliphalet Barber. Did Eliphalet Barber or his father serve in the Rev? Did the father of Mary Hawkins have Rev rec? Would like to correspond with anyone having Lewis data.—L. L. S.

10388. DANIELS.—Wanted par of Martha Daniels, who m Abner Rice Mar. 7, 1752, & had s Pelatiah, b 1753 at Westboro, Mass. Abner was the s of Charles Rice, who m Rachel Wheeler Apr. 26, 1711.—B. S. E.

10389. MOTT.—Wanted information of Adam Mott, who m Rachel Ryder in 1770. She came from Eng. to Pa. They were Quakers, but did they have Rev rec of any kind?

(a) BAKER.—Wanted gen of Moses Baker, Quaker School Master in Maine, b abt 1778 and m Rhoda Mott, dau of Adam & Rachel Ryder Mott.—H. F. P.

10390. CODDINGTON.—Wanted par & date of b of Joseph Coddington, b in Woodbridge, N. J., & m Catrina, dau of Jacob Van de Mark and w Christina Van Garden of Marletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1753.—J. A. V.

10391. BRADLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of Daniel Bradley, b Oct. 15, 1710, d Aug. 16, 1793, bur at Bethlehem, Conn., m Abigail Howard.

(a) NORTON.—Wanted Rev rec of Daniel Norton, b Jan. 17, 1707, d Dec. 4, 1789, m 1730 1st Sarah Bradley, b Feb. 11, 1712, d Nov. 5, 1756.

(b) WOLVERTAN.—Wanted par of Rachel Wolvertan, b 1755 d 1820, m 1774 Wm. Furman, a Rev sol, who came to Pa. from N. J.—E. S. C.

10392. SHARRETT.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of father of Frederick Sharretts, who was 3rd Lieut., 5th Regt. Penna. Volunteers, War of 1812 (Co. James Fenton), from Feb. 25th to Sept. 4th, 1814, and was in command of a detachment during that period. Was also in the battles of Lundy Lane & Fort George.—J. A. W.

10393. EASLEY.—Wanted names of ch & their dates of Millington Easley. Son Wm. b 1767,

lived in N. C. prior to 1783-4 when he moved to Greenville Dist., S. C. His military service was in S. C., m Eliz. —.

(a) SMITH.—Would like to correspond with desc of John Smith, s of Samuel, of Franklin & Montgomery Cos., Va.

(b) CHILTON.—Wanted gen dates & Rev rec of James Chilton of Fauquier or Loudon Co., Va. He m Catherine Burns and their s Pelatiah, m 1809 Elizabeth, dau of Asahel & Margaret Rawlins. Would be glad of any information of this fam.—A. L. N.

10394. HANNAH.—Wanted par, names of bros & sis & place of d of par of Robt. C. Hannah, b April, 1773, in S. C., who m Mary Davis, b 1776. Their ch were John, b 1795; George, b 1797; Wm., Robt. C., & others.

(a) HARDIN.—Wanted gen of Benj. Hardin, who m his cousin Mary, dau of Martin & Lydia Waters Hardin. Wanted her b & d dates. After the d of Benj. she moved to Ga. & set in Columbia Co. Their s Benj., Jr., m Mary M. Smith in Warren Co., Ga., June 6, 1795.

(b) HALSEY-TUTTLE.—Wanted gen of Jerushia Halsey, who m Jonathan Wood abt 1753 in Morristown, N. J. Joanna Tuttle, b in Morristown 1762, m Joseph Wood April 1, 1780. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Hunt, Chaplain of the American Army. Wanted par of Joanna Tuttle or Tuthill, of N. J. & Long Island.

(c) WOON.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Wood, who m Jerusha Halsey in 1735. Their ch were Samuel, b 1754; Joanna, Jerusha, Joseph, Ruth, Johnathan, Baldwin, Abraham & Sarah. Johnathan Wood was a signer of the General Association of the State of N. J. He d in Morristown, N. J., 1804.

(d) DARDEN.—Wanted names of w & ch of Elijah Darden, Rev sol of Va. In what Co. of Georgia did he reside?—S. B. D.

10395. KLINE-KLEIN.—Wanted information concerning John Kline, who is supposed to have ser in Capt. Fisher's Co. of Reading, Pa., from Bern Township, Berks Co., & was wounded at Kingston. Wanted his dates.

(a) PECK.—Wanted Rev ser of Richard Peck, who m 1st Sarah Tennant, 2nd Elizabeth Chamberlain. Moved from Conn. to N. Y. in 1788. Settled in Lexington, N. Y., & d in Durham, N. Y., 1837.—M. B.

10396. HUTCHASON-ROGERS.—Wanted par of Mathew Hutchason, also of his w Nancy Ann Rogers, b in Albemarle Co., Va., 1791. They lived in Greensburg, Green Co., Ky., & their ch were Martha Byrd, Mary, George, Joseph Underwood & Benjamin Marshall, twins, Lucy Ann, Frances, Eliz. Is there Rev rec in either line?—L. H. W.

10397. ALDRICH.—Wanted par and Rev rec of

Abel Aldrich, who m Hannah Illson abt 1765 & lived at Cumberland, R. I., and Mendon, Mass.

(a) SHELTON.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Sheldon, who m Mary Spear abt 1780, & prob lived in Cumberland, R. I.

(b) MARLOW.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Edward Marlow, of Lovettsville, Loudon Co., Va., who m 2nd Mary Fenlay or Finley, & d in 1825 in Loudon Co.—R. S.

10398. TOWNSEND.—Would like to correspond with anyone who is a desc of the Townsend family of Pennsylvania.—Mrs. E. W. Maquivey, 126 W. Washington Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

10399. GREEN.—James Green, b in Providence, R. I., April, 1771, reported lost at sea with his ship & cargo abt 1800, had one bro, much younger. Wanted knowledge of a desc of said bro also father's name.—E. S. A.

10400. LUCAS.—Wanted par of Catherine Lucas, who m Jeremiah Hogle, a sol of the War of 1812 from Washington Co., N. Y. Wanted also the names of the ch of Ezra Lucas, who was in the Rev from Conn.

(a) MOSHER.—John Mosher m Elizabeth Earl in 1788. Were they the par of Rebecca, Sabrina Olive who m Chester Wright; Sebra, who m Catherine Hogle; John, who m Charity Cross; James who m Salome Sweet, and Earl, who m Lucretia Clark?—K. O. B.

10401. WILSON.—Wanted information of James Porter Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his desc.

(a) JONES.—Wanted information of Col. Jackie Jones and his desc. Contrary to his title, he is supposed to have been in the Navy.—R. S. E.

10402. SMITH.—Wanted names & Rev hist of grandparents of Bert Ada Adams Smith, b Berkshire Co., Mass., June 11, 1830, d in Olin, Ia., 1889. Her mother Didama Adams whose fam was connected with the textile mills in N. Mass., d 1839, of the Baintree branch of Adams. Her father, James (?) Smith later moved to Erie, Pa., & still later to Parkersburg, W. Va., & remarried. She had bros James & Spencer & a half bro Leander.

(a) REED-STOWE.—Wanted names & Rev hist of the grandparents of Irene Reed Smith, b Ravenna, Portage Co., O., 1834, & m Bert Adams Smith, 1851, d in Olin, Iowa, 1906. Her mother, Kathryn Stowe, b 1792, m James, Reed 1812, d in Iowa 1874. James Reed b in N. J., 1787, ser in War of 1812, d 1863 in Iowa. John Andrew Reed, father of James, was from Pa. & ser with Gen. Washington in N. J.

(b) GIDDINGS.—Wanted Rev rec & data of ances of Rev. Uriel Joshua Giddings, b in White Mts., N. H., abt 1813, Coos Co., d in Normal, Ill., 1885. His par d when he was young

& he was raised by his bro Moses. Later Moses, John, Silas and Uriel moved to Erie Co., Pa., & Uriel removed to Ill., was licensed to preach & became a Circuit Rider serving the Methodist charges of Kewanee, Carthage, Port Byron & others in Mercer Co. He m 1st Amanda Spafford, of Mich., had ch Moses, Mary, Phrone, Lucy Wm., John Frank & three others. Later Uriel m Martha Rose & had ch Fred J. & Joie. Uriel Giddings & Joshua Reed Giddings were double cousins.—P. G. C.

10403. COINER.—Catherine Coiner m George Slafe at Carlisle, Pa., & moved to Weirs Cave, Va. Wanted name, dates of b & d, name of w & list of ch of her father, who resided in Pa. & ser in Rev. from there.—M. G. P.

10404. HEYWOOD.—Wanted information of Zimri Heywood & his desc. He came from Maine & his father was in the Rev.—I. M. E.

10405. DELLENY.—Wanted name of w & dates & places of b, m & d of Abraham Delleny. Wanted also name of his dau, with dates, who m John Pottenger. Tradition says Bellenoy was a prisoner in the Old Dutch Church, N. Y., & lived three days after being released. His son-in-law John Pottinger was a prisoner on the prison ship *Jersey*. Wanted proof of this.

(a) GROOT.—The five sons of Symon Symonse Groot, viz: Abraham, Philip, Dirck, Cornelius & Class, who came to Amer 1645, were taken captive by the French & Indians Feb. 8, 1690, carried to Canada & redeemed the following year. This fam set in New Amsterdam, but later moved to Beverwyck, Albany. Is there Col or Rev ser in this line?—G. G. M.

10406. CHAPMAN-HOWARD.—Wanted gen of Jerusha Chapman, who m Ebenezer Tyler in Pierpont, N. H., 1768. Wanted also gen of Martha Howard, of Lynn, Mass., who m in 1735 David Tyler, & d in Pierpont abt 1810, aged 95.

(a) HOVEY.—Wanted gen of Daniel Randall Hovey, whose s Marshall Leander Randall Hovey m Eliza Fox prob of Conn. or Mass. They lived in Ohio about seventy years ago. Wanted also the gen of Eliza Fox.—B. K. T.

10407. CLARK.—Wanted places of b & d of Daniel Clark, b Oct. 29, 1760, d Nov. 10, 1882. He ser in Capt. Joshua Hazen's Co., Col. Wood's 3rd Regt. of Vt. Mil during Rev.—G. F.

10408. ADAMS-BEEKS-GANNAWAY.—Wanted any data concerning the connection of Eli Adams, b in Snow Hill, Md., 1785; of Jacob Adams, who d in Snow Hill, Md., 1795; of James or Christopher Beeks, who lived in Augusta Co., Va., & at Harper's Ferry; & of John Gannaway, who m Betsy Williams in Ky., the fam having moved to Ky. from Va.—K. K. A.

10409. GROVE-LINEBARGER-STOVER.—Wanted

par & Rev ser of John Grove, b 1762, m at Front Royal, Va. Barbara Linebarger, b in Page Co., Va., abt 1771, dau of John & Barbara Stover Linebarger. Wanted also their par & Rev rec of father. Children of John & Barbara Linebarger Grove were Nancy, Barbara, Susan, Catherine, Emma, John, David, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth & Rebecca. They removed to Newark O., abt 1815 & are buried there.—C. C. G.

10410. HILL-LEWIS.—Levi Hill, s of Samuel, was b in Groton, Conn., & m there bef. Dec. 15, 1794 Deborah, dau of Joseph Lewis. They moved to Scipio, N. Y. Their dau Hannah Hill m 1st — Brown, & 2nd — La Soeur. Her ch were Samuel Newell Brown, b in Scipio Dec. 4, 1817; Lucinda La Soeur, & Almeda La Soeur. Wanted dates of b & m of Hannah Hill & dates of b, m & d of Levi Hill & Deborah Lewis. Any other information would be appreciated.—A. F. C.

10411. NELSON.—Wanted par & dates of b, m & d of Daniel Nelson, a sol in Rev from Rockingham, Va., who enlisted under Gen. Houston Nov. 23, 1779. Wanted par also of his w Rebecca Boggs, whom he m in Rockingham or Roanoke Co., Va., & moved to Scott Co., Va. & he d there. Rebecca Boggs Nelson afterwards m William Phillips & moved to Floyd Co., Ky. Her Nelson ch were Johnson, who m Myra Cox, Scott Co., Va.; Reggie, who m Martha Carter, Scott Co., Va.; Ellen, who m Ambush Jones, Scott Co., Va., & Charles, who m Mary Gibson, Scott Co., Va., in 1811 & moved to Arkansas. Wanted par of Mary Gibson.—L. T. G.

10412. CULPEPPER-MARINER.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Culpepper, who fought in the Battle of Allamance, N. C., & d in Ga. abt 1806. His s Daniel Culpepper m Sarah Mariner & went to Ga., where he d 1813. Tradition says that the Mariner fam lived on the Eastern Shore of Md. during the Rev. Wanted gen of Sarah Mariner.

(a) McCrARY.—Wanted gen of Col. Robert McCrary, of Laurens, S. C., who was an officer in the Fort "96" during the Rev.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted par & Rev ances of James, Benj., Thos., Christian & Betsy Davis, James Davis, b N. C. April, 1804, d in Louisiana Dec., 1873. His w Hannah Kincy, b N. C. 1803, d in N. C. 1831, she had a sis Kitty, who m — Humphrey & lived nr Kinston, N. C.—C. C.

10413. MOORE.—Wanted names & dates of w & ch of Col. Chas. Moore, of Carolina, b in Scotland 1727. In what part of Carolina did he settle & when? Did he have Rev rec? He had a s Capt. Thos. Moore, who was at the Battle of Cowpens. Wanted name of dau who m Robt. Hanna, who was on the staff of Gen.

Sumter at the Battle of Blackstock. A. S. Salley, Jr., of Hist. Com. of S. C., says there were two Rev patriots by the name of Robt. Hannah, father & s. Wanted names of w & ch, with dates of b, m & d, & services of both men.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted par of Moses Parker, of Cheraw, S. C., & Rev rec of his father. He m 1st Ann Parker, wanted her gen with all dates.

(b) COOK.—Wanted names & dates of ch of James Cook, of Carolina, who ser in Rev & was a member of Thomson's Regt of Rangers.

(c) ORR.—Wanted name of 1st w of Wm. Orr, Frontier Ranger of Pa. Wanted also par of James Orr, whose Rev rec is given in Hunter's Hist. of Western N. C.—D. O. N. B.

10414. ANDERSON.—Wanted par of Isabella Anderson, who m Isaac Davisson, of Harrison Co., Va., 1779.

(a) CURL.—Wanted par of Wm. Curl, b Va. 1753, m Sarah Brown of Hardy Co., Va. Was his father Wm. Roscoe Wilson Curl, of Elizabeth City, Va., who was a member of the Convention of 1776 for Norfolk Borough & in 1779 was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty?—F. L. T.

10415. DAYTON-JUDD.—Hiram Dayton, b 1791, m 1818 Betsey (Elizabeth) Bennett, b 1798, d 1837 in Valparaiso, Ind. Her father was a Rev sol of whom information is greatly desired. Children of Hiram & Betsey Dayton were Eunice, b 1819; Olean, b 1820; Arabella Abaline, b 1823; Hezekiah Cornwell, b Sept. 12, 1825; Mary Jane & Lafayette, twins, b 1827; Louise Crawford, b 1828; Phebe Hollace, b 1830; Hiram, Jr., b 1832, & Jobe, b 1836. Hiram Dayton, Jr., b in South Bend, Ind., June 3, 1832, d in Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Dec. 31, 1907, a Civil War pensioner. He m May 1, 1857, Martha Marie Judd, b 1840, d 1911, said to have been of a Mass. fam. Wanted Dayton & Judd gens.—F. C. B. S.

ANSWER

Q. 10224. In Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, Pa., it is stated that Ulrich Reigart, a native of Germany, came to this country and settled in Lancaster in 1742. In that year he purchased two lots on South Queen street, and in 1747 others adjoining. He had two sons, Adam and Christopher. A house was built on these lots, and a few years later the Fountain Inn was built and opened by Christopher (often written Stophel). In 1758 Adam and Stophel both had stalls in the market which were kept up for many years. About the same time Christopher opened the Fountain Inn Adam Reigart purchased the tavern stand for many years known as the Grape Hotel. He was active in the Revolutionary War and was lieutenant colonel of a regiment under command of Col. George Ross, and went with his regiment to Amboy, N. J. He was a member of the Assembly in 1780. In 1785 he established the wine store on East King street, which is still well known (1883). His later life was comparatively quiet. He died in 1813. His son Emanuel Reigart was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business on South Queen street, on part of the original property. He was in the Legislature from 1813 to 1817, and in 1821 was sheriff of the county. Emanuel C. Reigart, son of Emanuel, was born in 1797, read law with Amos Ellmaker, and became prominent in all general movements. The descendants of these families are numerous in Lancaster. Adam Reigart, Jr., was a son of Adam Reigart, Sr., and brother of Emanuel Reigart. Christopher Reigart, the brother of Adam, died in 1783, leaving a widow and a son, Henry. He was a coppersmith. A daughter of Ulrich Reigart married Peter Gonter, who kept a tavern in the borough for several yrs.—*Mrs. A. Y. Casanova*, 1506 Caroline St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



JANUARY D. A. R. MAGAZINES RECEIVED

The Recording Secretary General wishes to express her thanks to the numerous Daughters who heeded her request and sent their copies of January, 1921, magazine to complete the file in the office of the Recording Secretary

General. If any member has robbed her own file to send this copy, and will send her name and address to the Recording Secretary General the magazine will be remailed to her from the large number now on hand in that office.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

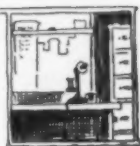
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Pennsylvania at this date of publication
leads all States with 1215 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, January 31, 1922



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, January 31, 1922, at 2.05 P.M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, in her opening prayer referred to the anxiety and sorrow that had come to so many because of the theatre disaster that had occurred during the great snowstorm and asked God's comfort and healing for them. The members of the Board joined with her at the close in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1420 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 1420 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1420 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 97 former members and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 97 members. This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the

ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 230 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 150 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Beatrice Birdsall Crawford, Anna, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Bixby Bond, Adams, Mass.; Mrs. Albertine C. Reppy, Hillsboro, Mo.; Mrs. Lou Harris Rust, Marshall, Mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Guichard, East Rockaway Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Sadie Kate Hunter McMillan, Mullins, S. C.; Mrs. Hope Harrison Turner, Marlin, Texas; Miss Minnie Keas, Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Mary Strong Newman, Pasco, Wash.; Mrs. Anne Lee Burson Sizer, Raymond, Wash.; Mrs. Clara W. Bond, Buffalo, Wyo.

The following appointments expire in February before the date of the February Board meeting, therefore the re-appointment of the following have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Annie Brooks Dobbin Gowens, Del Rio, Texas; Mrs. Edith Moore Coleman, Toppensish, Wash. The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Cobden, Illinois, Algona, Battle Creek, Creston, Grundy Center and Paulina, Iowa.

The official disbandment of the "Rich" Chapter at Anna, Illinois, has been requested by the State Regent of Illinois on account of conflicting local conditions.

The official disbandment of the Dr. Samuel Crosby Chapter of Centerville, Iowa, has been requested by the State Regent of Iowa, on account of there not being enough members to carry on the work of the Chapter. The official disbandment of the Katharine Adair Chapter of Louisville, Miss., has been requested by the State Regent of Mississippi, on account of

the lack of resident members to carry on the work.

The State Regent of Washington requests the location of the Chapter at Hillyard, be changed from Hillyard to Spokane, Washington.

The following Chapters have reported organization since the December Board meeting: Elizabeth Marlow at Monticello, Ga.; Chapter at Austin (Chicago) and Chapter at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Ee-dah-how at Nampa, Idaho; Cape May Patriots at Beesley's Point, N. J.; Stamp Defiance at Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Greenville at Greenville, Ohio; Adam Holliday at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

I wish to express my regret that all appointments of Organizing Regents, requested by State Regents, could not be presented for confirmation at this meeting, owing to the fact that they were either not members at large, dues not paid, or not members of the National Society to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Strider moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Brumbaugh, former Registrar General, on account of the injury of her son in the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Miss Temple and Mrs. White, that the President General appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sympathy of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the

American Revolution for the afflicted and bereaved in the recent disaster. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins and carried, that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who had members of their families killed or injured in the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster be sent a letter of sympathy from the members of the Board.

The President General appointed Mrs. Young, Mrs. White and Mrs. Spencer the committee to draft resolutions. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster has brought great sorrow, suffering, and loss of life to the community, be it therefore

Resolved, That the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby extend to the bereaved families heartfelt sympathy in this sore trial, and trust God in his infinite mercy will speedily restore the injured to health and sustain those who in their anxiety are suffering, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this special Board Meeting of the National Society and that a copy be sent to the newspapers for publication.

Mrs. George M. Young, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Committee on Resolutions.

The motions were approved as read, and at 2.55 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

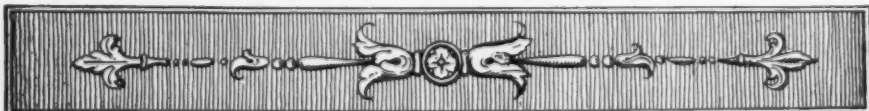
LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary, pro tem.

PRIZE ESSAY TO BE PUBLISHED IN APRIL MAGAZINE

Mrs. Edward L. Harris, National Chairman, Patriotic Education Committee, will announce in the April, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the winner of the fifty-dollar prize offered by Mrs. Walter C.

Roe, of Colony, Oklahoma, for the best essay in appreciation of the services of the North American Indian in the World War and his worth as an American.

The winning essay will also be published in full in the April magazine.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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